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NEW YORK CITY will celebrate in a quiet way on Saturday of this week, Nov. 24, the 105th anniversary of Evacuation Day.

SANTA FE, it is reported, is not over and above well pleased with the transfer of the Headquarters District of New Mexico to Fort Wingate.

SEVERAL important changes of stations of officers of the Corps of Engineers have been made this week. They are noted under the head of Army Orders.

THE Aqueduct Court of Inquiry, General Ruger presiding, has had another busy week of it, but the matter seems to excite little public interest outside of Washington.

THE additional regulation established in G. O. 100 of Nov. 19, published this week, that the desertion of a non-commissioned officer, or his absence without leave not satisfactorily accounted for, covering a period of ten days, shall vacate his appointment as a non-commissioned officer from the date of his desertion or absence without leave, is a fair and judicious one, and well calculated to improve the interior economy of companies and regiments.

WE publish this week a synopsis of the annual report of Major-General Schofield, which, as was to be expected, is a practical document, and deals with matters of present moment to the welfare and efficiency of the Army. We trust to see the several recommendations of General Schofield, which require the action of an authority greater than his, given serious consideration. There is daily evidence that the matters of improvement coming within the scope of his own authority are not in any way neglected.

THE case of Simon Cook, involving the right of Naval officers to credit in computing their longevity pay for the time they served at the Naval Academy as midshipmen, appealed from the Court of Claims, was decided by the U. S. Supreme Court on Monday last, Justice Bradley delivering the opinion. The decision of the court below in favor of the claimant was affirmed, the court holding that there is no difference between this case and others, notably the Baker case, in which the court has ruled, that the time spent at the Naval Academy should be considered in computing the longevity pay allowed by Congress. Under this decision all graduates of the Naval Academy, no matter what their designation while there, become entitled to count their entry into the Service, for the purpose of longevity pay, from the time they were admitted to the Academy, instead of from the date of graduation. Thus the longevity pay act of 1883 is extended in its scope. Those not benefited by the Mullan and Baker decisions, which also arise under this act, will now be entitled to back pay. Nearly every officer in the Navy has thus been benefited to a more or less extent by the act which it was at first supposed would affect a small proportion only.

If the position of non-commissioned officers of our Army is not soon improved in respect to pay it will not be the fault of Adjutant-General Drum, who recognizes to the fullest extent, from past experience, how much of the efficiency of the Army depends on the non-commissioned officers. In his

recent report, advocating an increase of pay, he says: "The grade of non-commissioned officer is the intermediary between the lowest in the Army, that of private, and highest, the commissioned officer. The line of demarcation between these three classes should be as strongly accentuated downward, as it is upward, and this is demanded alike by justice to the non-commissioned officers and proper regard for the discipline, efficiency and morale of the Army." Words can say no more, and had the Adjutant-General as much power as he has will, the improvements suggested might be considered as accomplished facts. Increased pay would give increased respect for the position and raise it to a higher standard and one not so easy to be reached as at present. But there should be no favoritism in the appointment of non-commissioned officers. Merit alone should be the stepping-stone. Regimental commanders have a serious responsibility in this respect, and it is easy for them to establish a system whereby the essential qualifications of each non-commissioned officer shall be a matter of continual record at regimental headquarters. Let us suggest a monthly report from each company commander as to the personal habits and military qualifications and intelligence of each non-commissioned officer.

In his annual report Captain J. W. Pope, A. Q. M., U. S. Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, says, on the subject of Army shoes: "The great demand for post shoes during the past year (much greater than could be met) has gone to prove what I stated in my last report, that these post shoes were the most popular shoes ever issued to the Army. If they had been continued during the coming year, the low present price of calf skin would have reduced their cost to about \$2.50. I believe that (brass-screwed) these shoes would last nearly as well as campaign shoes. Additional evidence has come to hand during the year to prove that it is not due to defective workmanship or inferior material that the prison shoes fail to wear well in the climate and soil of Arizona. An officer of experience writes from there of a pair of 'Thompson boots, Harman and Co., New York,' costing \$14. 'I had worn them but a few times prior to October 3, when I started on a raid to Fort Apache, where I arrived October 18, with my boots so worn that they could not be properly repaired, and were of no further use to me. The soles ripped and came apart, and were only held together till I reached Fort Apache by nailing with the points of horseshoe nails. These were, without doubt, good boots, both in make and material, and to my mind proves that sewed boots cannot be made to stand the kind of wear given them in these mountains.' Among eight pairs of shoes sent back from Arizona on report of a board of survey as defective, because on a campaign they wore out in less than fifteen days, six were sewed post shoes, which are only for light garrison duty, and one pair sewed campaign shoes, and one pair obsolete field shoes. It was shown in my last report that shoes of the same kind that were used in and sent back as defective from Arizona stood well the hard wear of prisoners here at hard labor. It is seen above that the best make of sewed boots will not endure the service there. It seems conclusive that no sewed work will wear well in Arizona, and I recommend therefore that no sewed boots or shoes be sent to Arizona, but all foot wear for service there be brass screwed, and be hob nailed or tapped."

A CURIOUS controversy, somewhat analogous to the civil jealousy of military bands that play "outside" for a consideration, was a short time since forced upon the Navy Department for decision. It seems that fourteen practicing physicians of Pensacola, all in good standing, joined in a written report against Surgeon John W. Ross, U. S. N., who is stationed near that city as surgeon of the Navy-yard, also of the Naval Hospital, in which they alleged, in effect, that although Surgeon Ross was in the receipt of a large salary, a free residence and other advantages as compensation for the surrender of his time, knowledge and skill to the Government, he yet engaged actively in the practice of medicine and not only prescribed for numerous civilian patients daily at the Government dispensary, using the public employees, medicines and instruments, but made regular rounds and travelled many miles in various directions, using Government transportation and, most unpardonable of all, did accept less than the regular fees demanded by his professional brethren, thereby attracting their patients, injuring their practice and diminishing their livelihoods. Of course, they did not concede superior skill to Surgeon Ross, but made the point that they could not successfully compete with a physician enjoying so many advantages for practice and requested his removal. This report, duly signed, was transmitted to the Secretary of the Navy through their member of Congress, the Hon. Mr. Davidson. The Secretary referred the report to Surgeon Ross for reply and, while he was obliged to admit that many of its allegations were well founded, he totally denied the right of these doctors of any other civilian to meddle with his affairs. Patients, he stated, came to him from Milton, Bagdad, Millneir and other points within a radius of thirty miles, and while he took fees from such as were able to pay him he at the same time prescribed for a great many without charge. He also made many visits upon the Naval Reservation and elsewhere and did what he could for the people, as well as for himself. The charge that he used Government time, medicine and appliances he dismissed as unworthy of consideration, and sturdily insisted that he was a free agent and under no obligations to other doctors. The commandant of the station endorsed Surgeon Ross as a high toned Christian gentleman, a zealous practitioner and a charitable man who had much sympathy for the poor and had done a great deal of good, and the Navy Department, greatly to the disgust of the fourteen aggrieved medicine men, informed them that it declined to remove Surgeon Ross.

THE November number of "The Army Sword and Shield," Chaplain O. J. Nave editor, published at Omaha, contains some interesting reading. It is especially strong on the establishment of amusement rooms at posts and the prohibition of grogeries on the borders of military reservations. Both require Congressional action, says the "Shield," and to secure favorable legislation will require the united effort of friends of such a movement in the Army and outside, who should speak in meaning terms. The editor therefore appeals to all the Army, the church and the religious press to unite in asking Congress to give us the legislation necessary. He also has a strong commendation of the Army deposit system and thinks that if company commanders will give "line upon line and precept upon precept" to their men, and keep at it, over and over again, to stimulate them to deposit all they can possibly spare at each pay day, they will do much toward improving the morality and good discipline of their commands.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

LIEUTENANT W. M. WRIGHT, 2d U. S. Infantry, is East from Omaha on a few weeks' leave.

CAPTAIN A. D. KING, 3d U. S. Cavalry, is North from Fort Ringgold, Tex., for a few weeks for the benefit of his health.

CAPTAIN JOHN S. BISHOP, 13th U. S. Infantry, on leave from Fort Reno, is visiting at 65 West 21st street, New York City.

CAPTAIN J. A. SLADEN, 14th U. S. Infantry, on leave awaiting retirement, has taken up his residence in Portland, Ore.

CAPTAIN GEORGE S. GRIMES, 2d U. S. Artillery, returned to Huntsville, Ala., early in the week from a pleasant trip to Corinth, Miss.

THE quarters of Captain Overton, 6th Cavalry, and Captain Kirkman, 10th Infantry, at Fort Stanton, were consumed by fire Nov. 7.

GENERAL B. H. GRIERSON, U. S. A., is expected to arrive at Los Angeles next week, to assume command of the Department of Arizona.

SURGEON W. E. WATERS, U. S. A., will leave Vancouver Barracks for the East early in December to remain until the latter part of January.

COLONEL E. F. TOWNSEND, 12th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Yates, is expected East about the middle of December to spend the winter on leave.

MAJOR EVAN MILES, [U. S. A., Inspector of Rifle Practice, Department of Dakota, has located for the winter at 259 Sherman street, St. Paul.

GENERAL J. C. TIDBALL, U. S. A., is now settled at Germantown, Pa., and is enjoying the rest from official cares secured by his recent retirement.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL R. H. ALEXANDER, Surgeon, U. S. A., is expected to leave Los Angeles about the middle of December to spend the winter on leave.

CAPTAIN R. I. ESKRIDGE and Lieut. D. B. Devore, 23d U. S. Infantry, of Fort Wayne, made a pleasant visit this week to Fort Mackinac, Mich., on Court-martial service.

MAJOR-GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A., presided at a lecture delivered last week in San Francisco by the Hon. Thos. B. Reed, of Maine, on "What Hath Man Wrought."

CAPTAIN F. B. HAMILTON, 2d U. S. Artillery, who has been visiting at Murocville, Ohio, for some time past, was expected to rejoin at Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala., this week.

CAPTAIN F. D. GARRETTY, 17th U. S. Infantry, who lately joined his company at Fort D. A. Russell, from recruiting duty, has received a hospitable welcome again from old comrades.

MAJOR HENRY CARROLL, 1st U. S. Cavalry, has changed base from Fort Assiniboine to Fort Custer, and Major John Hamilton, 1st U. S. Cavalry, from Fort Custer to Fort Assiniboine.

GENERAL D. S. STANLEY, U. S. A., was a prominent and distinguished guest at the opening of the International Fair at San Antonio Nov. 13. Many distinguished Mexicans were also present.

MAJOR-GENERAL SCHOFIELD is still exercising the formal command of the Division of the Atlantic until the arrival of Major-General Howard, who is expected to arrive at Governor's Island about Dec. 1.

LIEUTENANT H. J. GOLDMAN, 5th U. S. Cavalry, was at Governor's Island early in the week, to be examined by the Retiring Board, presided over by Colonel Sutherland, and afterwards returned to Stamford, Conn.

THE General Court-martial for the trial of Lieut. James S. Jouett, 10th U. S. Cavalry—Lieutenant Colonel E. P. Pearson, 24th U. S. Infantry, president, will organize at Fort Bayard, N. M., on Tuesday next, Nov. 27.

THE marriage of Lieutenant Gonzalez S. Bingham, 9th U. S. Cavalry, to Miss Antoinette Lynch, daughter of Lieutenant Edward Lynch, 9th U. S. Infantry, will take place at Fort Niobrara, Neb., on Thursday, Dec. 13.

CAPTAIN J. W. DUNCAN, 21st U. S. Infantry, lately visiting in Washington, has reported to Col. Coppinger, superintendent of the recruiting service, to conduct recruits to the West, after doing which he will join his company at Fort Sidney, Neb.

MAJOR CHARLES SMART, Surgeon, U. S. A., of Washington, arrived in Milwaukee early in the week, to attend the sessions of the American Public Health Association, which convened this week. He was warmly welcomed by his medical confreres.

THE Band of the 2d U. S. Artillery was a centre of attraction at the recent "Chattahoochee Valley Exposition," at Columbus, Ga., and the regimental commander, Colonel L. L. Langdon, was warmly thanked for his courtesy in allowing it to attend.

GENERAL N. A. MILES, U. S. A., is expected at San Francisco next week to assume command of the Division of the Pacific. Los Angeles parts with him and his staff with much regret, but are glad of his promotion, if not in rank at least in command.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CHAS. H. ALDEN, surgeon, U. S. A., who came to West Point from the Department of Dakota in August, 1887, will shortly return there for duty at St. Paul as medical director on the staff of Gen. Ruger. Lieut.-Col. J. R. Smith, surgeon, who has been stationed at St. Paul since Nov. 30, 1887, goes to Los Angeles for duty as medical director on the staff of Gen. Grierson.

COLONEL H. CLAY WOOD, U. S. A., is getting comfortably settled in St. Paul and finds his new station quite an agreeable one. The *Pioneer Press*, referring to Col. Wood's arrival, says: "He is deservedly popular, is regarded as one of the brightest officers of the staff department of the Army, and has been honored both at home and abroad. His tour of service includes many portions of the country, but his present assignment is the first one to give him station in the Department of Dakota."

GENERAL M. D. L. SIMPSON, U. S. A., lately retired, is residing at Winnetka, Ill.

LIEUTENANT HARRY FREELAND, 3d U. S. Infantry, is East from Fort Snelling on a month's leave.

MR. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, M. P., and his fair bride will sail for Europe on Saturday of this week.

LIEUTENANT L. M. BRETT, 2d U. S. Cavalry, has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Bidwell, Cal.

LIEUTENANT CHAS. M. TRUITT, A. D. C. to Gen. Brooks, left Omaha early in the week on a short vacation.

COLONEL G. H. WEEKS, U. S. A., was expected to start from New York for San Antonio the latter part of this week.

CAPTAIN S. P. JOCKLYN, 21st U. S. Infantry, visiting at 3015 Lucas avenue, St. Louis, has had his leave extended one month.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. S. BURT, 7th U. S. Infantry, on leave from Fort Laramie, is visiting at 150 Walnut street, Cincinnati.

LIEUTENANT C. W. HARROLD, 3d U. S. Artillery, expects to leave Fort McHenry, Md., the latter part of this week to spend the winter in Florida.

CAPTAIN G. MCC. DERRY, Corps of Engrs., is happy in his assignment to duty at West Point, where it is expected he will join some time in December.

CAPTAIN T. M. McDEUGALL, 7th U. S. Cavalry, lately visiting at 811 G street, Washington, D. C., has received an extension of leave for six months for the benefit of his health.

MAJOR JOHN I. RODGERS, 1st U. S. Artillery, will preside over a General Court-martial to meet at San Francisco, Dec. 3, for the trial of Lieut. H. M. Roach, 1st U. S. Infantry.

THE marriage of Miss Bessie Hatch, daughter of Gen. Edward Hatch, colonel 9th Cavalry, to Lieut. Edgar Hubert, 8th Inf., will take place at Fort Robinson, Neb., on Tuesday next, Nov. 27.

LIEUTENANT EDWARD DAVIS, 3d U. S. Art., having sickness in his family early in the week, was obliged to temporarily turn over his duties as Recorder of the Aqueeduct Court of Inquiry to Lt. H. R. Lemly, U. S. A., an officer most competent for the duty.

MAJOR C. B. BROCKMORTON, Capt. J. G. Ramsay and J. H. Caley and Lieut. A. D. Schenck, 2d U. S. Artillery, arrived early in the week in New Orleans from New York and went at once to Jackson Barracks to attend to the shipment of company property, etc., to the North.

LIEUTENANTS G. N. CHASE and E. St. J. Greble, U. S. A., aides-de camp on the staff of Major-General Howard, will, with their families, constitute an agreeable addition to the society of Governor's Island, and doubtless they will be much pleased with their new surroundings.

THE *Vancouver Independent*, of Nov. 7, says: The Board of U. S. Engineers, whose duty it is to examine the Dalles of the Columbia, and form a plan for taking boats around obstructions there, are now on the coast for the work. Col. Mendell, Col. Craighill and Major Post comprise the commission.

MISS MARY PALMER, who visited Miss Adelaide Glenn this summer, is now at Salt Lake City, where her father is stationed, at Fort Douglas. A few nights ago she made her debut at the fort. Besides the officers and their wives there were present over 200 guests from Salt Lake City.—*Monmouth Review*.

MISS MABEL T. LOUD, daughter of Capt. John S. Loud, 9th U. S. Cavalry, was married on Wednesday in St. John's Church, Detroit, to Mr. Wellington Q. Hunt. Many relatives and friends were present. After the ceremony there was a reception in the apartments of Capt. Loud at the Barrow House.

THE marriage of Mr. Ryan, of Laredo, Texas, to Miss Julia Ord, daughter of the late Major Placidus Ord, U. S. A., took place at San Antonio Nov. 15. In consequence of the recent death of Mrs. Ord the ceremony was a quiet one, only a few relatives and friends being present. Mr. and Mrs. Ryan will reside in Laredo.

THE Knights of Pythias of Lincoln, Neb., gave a reception, Nov. 12, at which Lieut. T. W. Griffith, 8th U. S. Infantry, military instructor at the University of Nebraska, was an honored guest. The *State Journal* says: "The reception was of the most pleasant character imaginable. The three uniform divisions proceeded to the residence of Lieut. Griffith, and escorted him to the Capital Hotel, meeting there Gov. Thayer and others. Here the Governor and the lieutenant were introduced to the members of the uniform rank by Col. Downs. After social converse lunch was served in the banquet room."

A VERY picturesque home wedding occurred in Easton, Penn., on Wednesday, Nov. 14, when Miss Sarah Pomp, daughter of the late Chas. Pomp, was married to Lt. Edward J. McClelland, 2d Regiment Cavalry, aide-de-camp to General Gibbon, by the Rev. Jos. P. Cameron, rector of Trinity Church. The family and immediate friends assembled in the large drawing room, through which at half after 6 o'clock p. m., the bridal party proceeded to the "yellow" reception room beyond, where the elaborate and artistic decorations were all of the true "cavalry color." The little nephews of the bride, Master Fred Thompson Lawall and Master John Clifford Maxwell, led the procession followed by the ushers, Lt. John Wisner, 1st Art., and Lt. Alfred Hasbrouck, 14th Inf. Then came the bride, wearing an "First Empire" gown of white striped crepe embroidered with pearls and lace veil. She carried a bouquet of roses and white chrysanthemums. Her sisters, Miss Mary K. and Miss Emille M. Pomp, were the bridesmaids. They wore costumes of yellow net and satin, "a la Directoire," and carried yellow feather fans, the gift of the bride. The groom and his best man, Lieut. B. H. Randolph, 3d Art., met the bride at the arch, when the impressive ceremony followed. Her stepfather, Mr. J. F. Thompson, gave the bride away. After all the friends present had congratulated the "happy pair," a large reception followed of society people from Easton, New York, Trenton and Philadelphia.

CHAPLAIN W. K. TULLY, U. S. A., has now got comfortably settled at Fort Wingate, N. M.

LIEUTENANT A. H. BROWN, 4th U. S. Inf., and Mrs. Brown are recent guests at the Ryan, St. Paul.

LIEUTENANT J. E. RUNCIE, 1st U. S. Art., has returned to San Francisco from a pleasant trip to Fort Gaston.

COLONEL T. G. BAYLOR, Ord. Corps, will leave Rock Island, Ill., early in December to spend the winter on leave for the benefit of his health.

LIEUTENANT C. H. CABANISS, 18th U. S. Inf., and the battalion of cadets of the military college at Charleston, S. C., excited much admiration at the celebration held in that city this week.

ADJUTANT C. B. SATTERLEE and Lieut. J. D. Barrette, 3d U. S. Art., of Washington Barracks, attended the Chattahoochee Valley Exposition at Columbus, Ga., this week, acting as judges of the competitive drill. They were welcome and honored guests.

THE Board of Managers of the National Soldiers' Homes have unanimously appointed Major J. B. Thomas, Governor of the Central Home, in succession to the late Gen. Patrick. Major Thomas has been treasurer of the home for nineteen years, and acting Governor since the death of Gen. Patrick.

MAJOR GENERAL SCHOFIELD, U. S. A., spent Sunday at Governor's Island, this week, looking after the removal of certain household effects, etc., to Washington. He returned to Washington on Monday. A salute of 17 guns in his honor, as Commanding General of the Army, was fired at Governor's Island on Monday morning.

THE *Junction City Republican* says: "There is a report going the rounds at Fort Riley that Gen. Forsyth will leave soon to take command at West Point; that the headquarters and band, 7th Cav., will go to Fort Sill, I. T., under command of Lieut.-Colonel Tilford, and that headquarters and band, 5th Cav., will come to Riley. If these reports are true we will have Col. Wade, 5th Cav., in command of this post."

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL L. L. LANGDON, 2d U. S. Art., and the troops of his regiment belonging to Fort Barrancas, Fla., in camp at Huntsville, Ala., will leave there next week for their permanent station near Pensacola. The St. Augustine troops will remain in the camp at Huntsville under command of Col. H. G. Litchfield, U. S. A., for a little while longer. The summer season in camp of these combined garrisons has been a most profitable one in all respects.

GENERAL SHERIDAN's estate schedules \$65,000, most of the property being unproductive. As Mrs. Sheridan will be left with a very small income, a few friends have undertaken to raise privately \$100,000 for her benefit. George W. Childs, Anthony Drexel, of Philadelphia, Vice-President Morton, Joseph Pulitzer, Marshall Field, George M. Pullman, P. A. Armour, and Gen. Alger, of Michigan, and others have each subscribed \$5,000, and a number of others \$1,000.

THE Board of Managers of the National Soldiers' Homes met at Dayton, O., Nov. 17 for the transaction of important business, among which was the selection of a successor to Gen. M. R. Patrick as Governor of the Home near there. Gen. Martin McMahon, of New York; Gen. Martin, Kansas; Col. Len Harris, Conn.; Gen. W. B. Franklin, Hartford; Gen. Wm. J. Sewell, wife and daughter, Camden, N. J.; Gen. J. C. Black, and J. M. Birmingham, Gen. Franklin's private secretary, were the party.

MRS. SHERIDAN, widow of Gen. Sheridan, accompanied by Col. Sheridan, has gone to Canada for the purpose of securing the copyright to the memoirs of her husband to be published in London, Nov. 28, on which day her New York publishers will issue the American edition. Mrs. Sheridan's legal advisers deemed it prudent that she should be present on British soil when the book is published in England, in compliance of the technicalities of the law, so as to protect the family in the English publication. The party arrived in New York, on their way, on Wednesday.

COLONEL JOHN G. HEALY, vice-president of the Society of the Nineteenth Army Corps, presented, a few days ago, to Mrs. Sheridan, in behalf of the society, a beautifully bound album containing the resolutions of sorrow and eulogy adopted by the corps on the death of Gen. Sheridan. In the name of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, its president, has addressed a letter to the widow of Gen. Sheridan, together with a handsomely engrossed copy of resolutions expressing the sorrow of the society at the unexpected decease of her husband, and testifying its admiration, esteem and fraternal regard for his military ability, public services, and personal character.

THE *Washington Herald* in a retrospect of promotion in the Army says: "In December, 1870, Brevet Maj.-Gen. R. S. Mackenzie was ordered to the command of the 4th Cavalry. With that impetuosity and earnestness that characterized everything he attempted, Mackenzie went to his new duty determined to make his command a notably good one. The Indians were troublesome at that time, too, and the young colonel—then about the age of the youngest captain in the Army now—wanted men that were as tireless, and therefore as young, as he was. So he began a process of 'weeding out,' somewhat supplemented in his efforts by a 'benzene board' or two, that in six years gave the Government one of the very best and most efficient cavalry regiments known in the history of our Army. And the whole regiment (from the tough, grumbling old sergeant serving his fourth enlistment in the rank and file to the latest joined 2d lieutenant just from West Point) swore by their energetic commander who was ever on the go, but a most admirable officer for just what he doing. And now, thanks to Mackenzie's system, there are in the 4th Regiment of Cavalry to day, out of its 12 troop commanders, seven dashing young captains at the right age for cavalrymen, from 34 to 37 years old, with the practical training they received in the field under Mackenzie added to their West Point education. Any one of them could command a regiment or brigade as well as other of their age or younger, did a quarter of a century ago."

COLONEL and Mrs. E. M. Heyl, U. S. A., are for the present at the Leland Hotel, Chicago.

COLONEL J. M. WILSON, U. S. A., registered at the Westminster, New York City, on Wednesday.

CAPTAIN D. H. FLOYD, A. Q. M., U. S. A., has returned to St. Paul from a short visit to Indianapolis.

A VERY handsome luncheon was given to Mrs. General Crook in Chicago Nov. 15, by Mrs. A. Tracy Lay, 321 Michigan avenue.

MAJOR CHAS. J. DICKEY, 8th U. S. Inf., now at Indianapolis, Ind., has received an indefinite leave of absence to await retirement.

PHILADELPHIA is loath to part with Col. Wm. Ludlow, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., who has been ordered to take station at Detroit.

MRS. WESTERN, wife of Capt. C. B. Western, U. S. Army, is in Chicago, visiting her parents, Col. and Mrs. Stanton, 3024 Michigan ave.

DURING the absence of Colonel Breckinridge on an official inspection trip, Major Lawton is in charge of the Inspector-General's Department.

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN, U. S. A., responded to the toast "To the United States" at the banquet of the New York Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday evening.

MRS. HARRISON, they say, is opposed to the deolletic dress, and bare arms and shoulders are likely to be as scarce at the White House under Harrison as champagne under Hayes.

COLONEL BRECKINRIDGE, Inspector-General, U. S. Army, was in Chicago, Nov. 20, with his daughter, and received a warm welcome from many friends after their absence abroad.

MR. AND MRS. ALBERT NETTER gave a superb little dinner on Wednesday evening in honor of Capt. A. H. Russell, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A. It was perfect in its appointments. Mrs. Netter is an incomparable hostess.—*Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette*.

COLONEL W. R. SMEDBERG, U. S. A., made the opening address at the recent "Carnival of States," given at San Francisco by the Woman's Relief Corps Home Association, to raise funds for the building of a Home at San Jose for the destitute widows and orphans of Union veterans.

MR. HENRY K. COALE, of Chicago, who is engaged in business as a "buyer for Army officers," is a brother of the late Lieut. John H. Coale, 2d U. S. Cav. Judging from the large quantity of toys, dolls and pretty things Mr. Coale was packing when our correspondent called, there will be a great many happy children in the frontier posts about Dec. 25.

HADJI HASSEIN KHOULI KHAN, Persian ambassador at Washington, always sleeps with his hands resting in a pan of cold water. He got into this habit partially because he has been used to a warm climate and could cool his blood in this way, and also because in Teheran mosquitoes are a great pest. Hadji claims that a mosquito will not bite a man who has both hands plunged in water. He asserts that it is heated blood which the mosquito desires, and that a person whose veins have been slightly chilled offers no attractions to the pernicious insect.

THERE would seem to be no truth in the report that Mr. Lamont, President Cleveland's private secretary, is to be appointed Major and J. A., and then nominated for the position of J. A. General. In the first place there is no reason to doubt our statement that he contemplates engaging in business in New York City, and in the next place it is reliably reported that the President has an Army officer in view for the existing vacancy in the corps. And then again, as he has repeatedly disapproved the various suggestions of disposing of Gen. Swalm, it can hardly be expected that he will take up the subject again at this late day.

A BOARD of officers, consisting of Lt. Col. T. F. Barr, J. A. Gen'l's Dept.; Maj. H. W. Lawton, Insp. Gen'l's Dept., and Capt. Valentine McNally, Ord. Dept., convened in Washington, Nov. 21, in obedience to orders from the Secretary of War, for the purpose of preparing regulations for the inspection of accounts of disbursing officers at armories and arsenals. The necessity for a more perfect system of inspection of this class of accounts recently became apparent through recent discovery of some peculations on the part of a trusted clerk at the Rock Island Arsenal. An examination of his accounts by an expert accountant, sent from the War Department, developed stealings amounting to about \$1,000, which was taken at intervals during the past several years.

THE New York Sun, in its issue of Nov. 21, contains a resumé of the life and adventures of Watson A. Teegarden, son of the late Dr. Aaron Teegarden, of Springfield, O., who had a fortune left him some years ago, ran through it, and is now a private of Battery A, 5th U. S. Artillery, at Fort Columbus. The Sun says:

Upon the death of Mr. Teegarden's mother he will come into possession of some thousands. With his affairs thus adjusted, perhaps young Mr. Teegarden ought to be happy in the soldier's life he has chosen, but he isn't. To a stalwart young man of 26 or 28, of cultivated tastes, the severe discipline of military life, the confinement within the narrow limits of Governor's Island, and the occasional sojourn in "the castle," perhaps, for some lapse into civilian ways, isn't what it appeared to be when, under the impulse of a heroic resolve, Citizen Teegarden became Private Teegarden of Battery A. In fact, Mr. Teegarden wants to get out. He is going to make an appeal, through his commanding officer, to the Secretary of War to release him from the remaining four years and five months of service for which he enlisted.

THE Vancouver Independent of Nov. 14 says: Mrs. Col. Anderson gave a reception Thursday evening. The one year old son of Lt. Edw. Burr, U. S. Engineer Corps, died in Portland last week. The bachelor officers of Vancouver Barracks will give a large german Nov. 20. Dr. C. E. Alexander, who was once at this post as Asst. Surgeon, will succeed Dr. Norris as Medical Director. One of the children of Capt. Willard Young, E. C., died at Salt Lake last week. Capt. Young had just returned to Portland when he received the news. Lt. E. J. McClermand, of Gen. Gibbon's staff, will be married to-day at Easton, Pa., to Miss Pomp, a lady well known at the Barracks and in Portland society. On Saturday Dr. Norris, Medical Director of this department, departed for San Francisco, where he will succeed Col. E. L. Baily as Division Medical Director. Dr. Norris leaves a host of friends behind, who rejoice that his call is to a higher station.

CAPTAIN L. F. BURNETT, 7th Inf., was at Chicago last week, en route to Fort Washakie, Wyoming.

MRS. BARR, wife of Colonel Thomas F. Barr, U. S. Army, who has been very ill in Chicago, is now convalescent.

GENERAL and Mrs. M. R. Morgan, U. S. A., have taken up their residence on the North Side, in Chicago, at No. 68 Bellevue Place.

A LITTLE daughter arrived last week to grace the household of Major and Mrs. Frank W. Hess, 3d Art., at the Washington Barracks.

MRS. ROBT. H. HALL, wife of Colonel Hall, Inspector-General Department of the Platte, Omaha, is in Chicago, visiting her cousin, Mrs. A. Tracy Lay, 321 Michigan ave.

CAPT. ARTHUR MORRIS, U. S. Army, retired, was among those on the platform at Chickering Hall, New York City, on Monday evening, at the mass meeting held in connection with the seventh annual convention of the Church Temperance Society.

It is generally accepted by officials of the War Department as a foregone conclusion that Capt. James G. Bourke, 3d Cav., will receive the appointment in the Inspector General's Department vice Farnsworth, deceased. As to the other staff appointments nothing has developed during the week.

A CALL has been issued for the officers of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps to attend a meeting at the United Service Club, 1710 G street, N. W., Washington, D. C., at 4 P. M., Nov. 27, for the purpose of reorganizing the Army and Navy German Club for the coming winter.

CAPTAIN C. A. H. MCCAULEY, U. S. A., by special request repeated his interesting lecture with charcoal illustrations Nov. 13, at the Chapel of St. Mark's Church, Chicago. An appreciative audience listened with eager attention to the captain's reminiscences of frontier life in the Rocky Mountain region of Colorado, and New and Old Mexico.

LIEUTENANT W. R. RUSH, U. S. N., of Washington, is on a short visit to Boston.

LIEUTENANT HUGO OSTERHAUS, U. S. N., left Norfolk, Va., Nov. 16, to go abroad for the winter.

REAR ADMIRAL J. H. UPSHUR, U. S. N., registered at the Clarendon Hotel, New York City, on Sunday last.

ENSIGN W. A. EDGAR, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Edgar are in Washington on a short visit to Mrs. Wm. H. Emory.

THE engagement of Ensign W. H. G. Bullard, U. S. N., to Miss J. Belroe Turner Saunders is announced.

COMMODORE GEORGE BROWN, U. S. N., commandant of the Norfolk yard, is in Washington on official business.

LIEUT. SEATON SCHROEDER, U. S. N., attached to the Richmond, was in Washington during the early part of the week.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER H. E. NICHOLS, U. S. N., was married Nov. 1 at Oakland, Cal., to Miss Juliet E. Fish of that city.

CHIEF CONSTRUCTOR WILSON, U. S. N., returned to Washington Nov. 21 from his inspection tour at the Norfolk yard.

LIEUTENANT WM. H. SCHUTZER, U. S. N., who has been on a visit to his home in St. Louis, has returned to duty in the Navy Department.

LIEUTENANT SEATON SCHROEDER, U. S. N., who was recently detached from the Richmond, has been ordered to special duty connected with the dynamite cruiser *Vesuvius*.

EX-NAVAL CADET CURTIS D. WILBUR, who graduated No. 3 in his class at the Naval Academy last June, is filling the chair of natural science in the McFerron Academy, Los Angeles, Cal.

CAPTAIN D. PRATT MANNIX, U. S. M. C., arrived at his residence in Washington last week. He has just completed a three years' cruise on the *Brooklyn* in China. He left the ship at Honolulu.

MRS. DICKSON, wife of P. A. Surg. Dickson, U. S. N., has taken a furnished house on 20th street, Washington. Her husband is attached to the Richmond, which will shortly sail for China.

MRS. NORRIS, wife of Lieut. John A. Norris, U. S. N., and her sister, Miss Nina Dovilliers, will spend the winter in Mexico and Central America. They sailed with the Naval Expedition last Saturday from New York.

SURGEON-GENERAL JOHN B. HAMILTON, chief of the Marine Hospital Service, has resigned to accept the editorship of the Journal of the American Medical Association at Chicago. Dr. Hamilton entered the Army as an assistant surgeon in 1874 and resigned May 31, 1876, to enter the Marine Hospital Service.

THE San Francisco News-Letter says: Some very beautiful table ornamentation was observed at Mrs. Jeremiah Clarke's Navy dinner, Friday, while those at the Presidio hop partook exclusively of a military character. There is general rejoicing over the fact that the Presidio hops have at last been resumed again.

LIEUTENANT ALBERT R. COUDEN, U. S. N., who has been on duty in the Bureau of Ordnance for the past seven years, was recently detached and ordered to the *Atlanta* as executive. Lieut. Couden is one of the best ordnance officers in the Service and during his tour of duty at the Bureau has been of great value to Commo. Sicard in perfecting the improved guns for our Navy.

MR. TOWNSEND SOUTHARD has been reinstated as chief draughtsman in the construction department of the Norfolk Navy-yard. Mr. Southard has been employed in the Norfolk yard for twenty years. A short time ago charges were preferred against him and he was removed. Upon investigation Secretary Whitney learned that injustice had been done an old and faithful employee, and he was restored to duty.

LIEUT. L. K. REYNOLDS, U. S. N., recently detached from the *Alliance*, South Atlantic Squadron, has arrived in Washington.

COMMODORE W. S. SCHLEY, U. S. N., chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department, returned to Washington on Thursday from an official visit to the navy-yards, Portsmouth, N. H., Boston and New York.

AMONG the passengers of the steamship *Advance*, from Santos and Rio Janeiro, which arrived in New York Nov. 21, were Rear Admiral D. L. Braine, Lts. A. B. Wyckoff and H. H. Barroll, and Ensign E. W. Sutphen in charge of 47 sailors from the *Alliance* and *Tallapoosa*.

BEFORE issuing commissions to the Assistant Naval Constructors, who were nominated and confirmed at the last session of the Senate, as Naval Constructors, it is said that Secretary Whitney proposes ordering a Board for their examination, both professionally and physically.

A WASHINGTON despatch says: The Whitneys expect to go abroad in the early spring. The Secretary is said to be in training for the governorship of New York, as it seems to be an understood thing that he is to receive the Democratic nomination at the conclusion of Gov. Hill's third term.

THE following naval officers registered at the Navy Department for the week ending Nov. 22, 1888: Comdr. Allan D. Brown, Lts. A. C. Dillingham, Seaton Schroeder, John C. Irvine, Paymrs. A. W. Bacon, John W. Jordan, Chief Engineer James W. Thompson, Ensigns John B. Blish, H. M. Dombaugh, Rear Admiral James E. Jouett.

SECRETARY WHITNEY will gladden the hearts of all the Navy Department employees on Thanksgiving Day by his annual present of a large turkey. The names of all connected with the Department have been sent in and the compliments of Secretary Whitney in the shape of a luscious turkey will be left at their residences on Thanksgiving eve.

CAPTAIN D. PRATT MANNIX, of the Marine Corps, who has been attached during the past three years to the *Brooklyn*, flagship of the Asiatic Station, has returned to his home in Washington, No. 200 E. St. Capt. Mannix left the *Brooklyn* in Honolulu, where she was having some new sails made and necessary repairs done preparatory to continuing her voyage around Cape Horn to New York, where she may be expected to arrive about the middle of March or 1st of April.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS FRANK E. HOBBS and Wm. Crozier, two of the bright lights of the Army Ordnance Department, will sail from New York, Nov. 24, for Europe, in search of information on modern gun construction. The former will be absent about three months, and will devote all of his time to the study of steel making and the art of heavy gun construction. He will also procure such samples of steel as may be deemed useful for experiments. Lieut. Crozier will remain abroad several months longer. His mission is specially in connection with the study of gun carriages and the manufacture of powder. He will collect samples of the latter for experiment here.

THE Navy will give General Harrison a number of important appointments, as the four years of the eight Bureau chiefs, as well as that of the Judge-Advocate General, will expire during the next Administration. The terms of the Bureau chiefs will expire at the following dates: Commodore Harmony, Yards and Docks, March 29, 1889; Captain John G. Walker, Navigation, October 22, 1889; Captain Montgomery Sicard, July 1, 1889; Captain Winfield Schley, Equipment and Recruiting, September 6, 1892; Surgeon-General John M. Browne, in the spring of 1892; Paymaster-General James Fulton, December 15, 1890; Engineer-in-Chief George W. Melville, Aug. 9, 1891; Chief Naval Constructor Theo. D. Wilson, Dec. 15, 1890, and Judge-Advocate General William B. Remey, June 12, 1892.

ON the application of Capt. R. W. Meade, president of the Navy Mutual Aid Association, Secretary Whitney has officially assigned a room in the Navy Department for the use of the secretary and treasurer of that society. Paymr. Frailey will, therefore, within a few days move his office from the room rented by the association, at 1415 F street, Washington, N. W., to room No. 73 on the second floor of the Navy Department wing. The affairs of the association are prospering. Since April last 23 new members have been admitted, while for the last 12 months there have been but four deaths. The society now numbers 1865 persons on its rolls and has paid promptly nearly \$171,000 to the beneficiaries of deceased members since its organization in 1879.

A CHARMING reception was given by Captain and Mrs. Wiltse on board the *Minnesota* on Tuesday afternoon. There was a well selected list of dances for the young people and a handsome entertainment for them as well as their elders. The guests were received on the gun deck, the upper deck being given up to promenaders. The jack tars, old and young, had their entertainment forward behind a screen of flags stretched across the gun deck. Among those who enjoyed Mrs. Wiltse's hospitality were: Mr. and Mrs. R. H. L. Townsend, Gen. and Mrs. Joseph E. Jackson and Miss Jackson, ex-Mayor and Mrs. W. C. Wickham and daughters, Horace Frye, Mrs. Edward Parsons, Lieut. F. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Beveridge, the Rev. Dr. John Brown of St. Thomas's Church and Miss Brown, Albert Bierstadt, Capt. and Mrs. Boyd, Capt. and Mrs. Erben, the Rev. Dr. Starr and Mrs. Starr, Mr. Emerson, Col. Church, Loyal Farragut, Henry Martin, Simon and Isidor Wormser, Mrs. Peckham, Capt. Ferguson Coman, the nephew of Cardinal Manning, Miss Mack, Paymaster Ball and Dr. Kenney were the only officials present from the Navy-yard, Commodore Gherardi and others being unable to attend on account of Rear-Admiral Baldwin's funeral. Lieut.-Commander and Mrs. Marthon, Lieut. and Mrs. A. P. Nazro, Lieut. and Mrs. A. Mertz, Lieut. and Mrs. J. E. Roller, Lieut. L. Semple, and Lieut. W. R. M. Field, Surg. J. R. Waggoner, P. A. Surg. L. G. Heneberger, Asst. Surg. E. P. Stone, Paymr. W. W. Woodhull and daughter, P. A. Engr. C. P. Howell and Mrs. Howell, Chaplain A. L. Royce and Mrs. Royce (the officers of the *Minnesota* and their families) also graced the occasion with their presence.

GENERAL SCHOFIELD'S REPORT.

GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD, in his first annual report as Major-General commanding the Army, presents the usual summary of changes in commands of divisions and departments and changes in the stations of troops. It has been a year of peace with the Indians, the only exception being the disorder among the Crows in the Dept. of Dakota, which was so promptly and thoroughly suppressed by troops under the personal command of Gen. Thos. H. Ruger. In the Division of the Missouri much of the favorable season has been occupied in practice marches and camps of instruction. This system should be pursued and extended as far as practicable. All the troops should spend a portion of each year in camp, and in marches and manoeuvres, simulating as nearly as possible the operations of actual war. Major-Generals Howard and Crook have made several important recommendations, all of which are worthy of special consideration. The reports of the department commanders in the two divisions, and the commanding officer of the District of New Mexico contain several valuable suggestions for the benefit of the military service and of the Indian tribes, which will be made the subjects of separate communications and recommendations to the Secretary of War, to the end that action may be taken as far as present laws will permit.

Of the Division of the Atlantic Gen. Schofield says: The system of practice of the artillery, with heavy sea-coast guns, has been steadily developed, and is now to be adopted, with the approval of the War Department for the entire sea coast of the country. The zeal and efficiency displayed by officers and men, and the progress already made, give ground for confidence that the troops will be fully prepared to handle, effectively, the weapons of modern construction, and of the largest calibre, as soon as such weapons can be made ready to be placed in their hands. A moderate increase in the numerical strength of the force to handle the new guns will be indispensable. All the details showing the necessity for such an increase were given in the last annual report from the Division of the Atlantic, and need not be repeated here. I respectfully renew the recommendation then made that two regiments be added to the artillery, but without any material increase in the number of officers, and with a much needed change of organization, corresponding to that of the infantry and cavalry. This will give a large increase of strength in proportion to the number of non-commissioned officers. To effect this necessary increase about five thousand enlisted men should be added to the number now allowed by law.

The instruction of the Army, in all of its branches, is now provided for in a very satisfactory manner by the Academy, the Artillery School, the Engineer Torpedo School and the schools at Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley. Gen. Schofield says:

The commanding officer of the Infantry and Cavalry School has reported a number of young officers who have, without adequate excuse, failed to meet the professional requirements of that institution. I respectfully submit that these officers have proved themselves incompetent, and are thus debarred from regular promotion under the provisions of paragraph 36 of the Army Regulations. In this connection I beg leave to suggest that the necessary examinations for promotion of officers of the line are now satisfactorily provided for by law in the paragraph of regulations above referred to, and I recommend that hereafter no officer of infantry, cavalry, or artillery who has been officially reported by his commanding officer for "disability, or other incompetency," shall be promoted to a higher grade until he shall have passed a satisfactory examination, to be prescribed by the War Department.

Much valuable service is now rendered by officers of the Army, in aid of general military education throughout the country, by their service as instructors at colleges and as inspectors of the encampments of troops of the National Guards of several States. A very important addition to this kind of service may soon be made, by the practical instruction in sea-coast defence of such portions of the National Guard as may be organized for that branch of the public service. The officers of all grades, may be relied upon for the most cordial and zealous co-operation with the State troops in all such measures as may be adopted for practical military instruction.

The measures now adopted, by the present Congress, are understood to be the beginning of a well matured and settled policy to make adequate provision for the sea-coast defence. It only remains for the Congress, with this important work to justify the confidence reposed in them, and thus justify the additional appropriations which may be required from year to year to carry the work forward to ultimate completion. During the past twenty years the necessities of the service in the Indian country have caused the posts along the sea board and northern lakes to be correspondingly neglected. At many places the barracks and quarters, as well as the fortifications, have been left to fall into a state of decay. The time and circumstances now seem peculiarly favorable for placing the sea-coast and frontiers of the country in a state of security becoming the dignity of a great and proud, though just and peaceful, nation.

The efficiency of the Army is much impaired by the absence of officers from their regiments or corps. Many of these absent officers are rendering services which are more valuable in time of peace than their regular duties, while many others are not rendering service of any kind, because of physical disability. It would be a great benefit to the public service if all these disabled officers could be retired, and their places filled by young and active men. I respectfully renew the recommendation heretofore made, that the retired list be temporarily increased for this purpose. In a few years more the great number of veterans who were enabled during the late war will have passed away, when the retired list, which now seems large, will become greatly reduced in numbers. In the meantime the Army should be kept always young and vigorous, fully prepared for any service which may be required of it. It is believed the reduction of pay of officers on leave of absence is no longer necessary, and that it results in relative favoritism to the few officers who have other means of support beside their pay. Especially in the case of officers who desire to travel in foreign countries for professional improvement, under special authority of the War Department, the reduction of pay is injurious to the public service.

Gen. Schofield repeats the oft told story of the frequency of desertions from our Army, amounting to 2,436 last year, averaging 2,673 for the past five years, 10.3 per cent. annually, or 51.5 per cent. in five years; 20 per cent. never serving out their terms of enlistment. Gen. Schofield says:

After a careful consideration of the views expressed by the many who have discussed the subject, I recommend the following, viz: 1st. That the reward, to be paid for the apprehension of a deserter and his delivery at the nearest military post, be increased to \$100; to be reimbursed out of his retained pay.

2d. That all United States marshals and their deputies, and all sheriffs, constables, and police officers of the several States, Territories, and cities be authorized by law to arrest and deliver deserters.

3d. That a large part, at least one-half, of the pay of soldiers, enlisted heretofore, be retained until they shall have fulfilled their contract of service, either by serving out their term of enlistment, or by death in service or honorable discharge. To this the Secretary of War should be authorized to make exception, in the cases of men who are known to devote their pay to the support of dependent relatives.

4th. That it be made practicable, in time of peace, for an enlisted man to dissolve his contract of enlistment in a manner honorable to himself and just to the Government, by obtaining a discharge with forfeiture of so much of his retained pay as may be necessary to reimburse the United States for the expense incurred in the enlistment, clothing, transportation, etc., of a recruit to supply his place. In short, make it practicable for a soldier to terminate a contract, with which he has become dissatisfied, in a fair and honorable way, and make his punishment as sure as possible if he attempts to terminate it in a dishonorable way.

I limit myself to the above recommendations, as being manifestly appropriate and unobjectionable. I believe their adoption would greatly reduce the number of desertions and increase the contentment and efficiency of the troops. The large element of professional deserters must continue to curse the Army until some unobjectionable means can be devised by which deserters can be identified when they attempt to re-enlist. This subject will be given careful consideration.

Instruction in the use of the rifle and carbine has been satisfactorily conducted during the year, and with very favorable results. The returns of the various competitions, and reports from the various departments, show continuous improvement in marksmanship.

Rifle practice having been firmly established and the system of instruction well understood throughout the Army, the season for range firing, which has been gradually furnished year after year, has been generally omitted during the past year. This was, unfortunately, necessitated by the reduction in the allowance of ammunition, a consequence of the limited appropriation for its manufacture; but it is hoped that the increased appropriation for the coming season will permit the prosecution of these more advanced features of rifle instruction. It is now proposed to require increased attention to pistol practice, and to introduce it as a feature in the annual competitions for the soldiers regularly armed with that weapon. The proposition to inaugurate separate competitions for the cavalry, using the pistol and the carbine instead of the rifle, will receive due consideration. In this connection a definite conclusion with reference to the modified carbine lately subjected to trial is now much to be desired. I would also suggest that the time has now come to replace our single-loader by a magazine gun of reduced calibre.

The company, file, and volley firing, so necessary to complete the full instruction and perfect the fire discipline of the various organizations, has been generally omitted during the past year. This was, unfortunately, necessitated by the reduction in the allowance of ammunition, a consequence of the limited appropriation for its manufacture; but it is hoped that the increased appropriation for the coming season will permit the prosecution of these more advanced features of rifle instruction. It is now proposed to require increased attention to pistol practice, and to introduce it as a feature in the annual competitions for the soldiers regularly armed with that weapon. The proposition to inaugurate separate competitions for the cavalry, using the pistol and the carbine instead of the rifle, will receive due consideration. In this connection a definite conclusion with reference to the modified carbine lately subjected to trial is now much to be desired. I would also suggest that the time has now come to replace our single-loader by a magazine gun of reduced calibre.

Efficient signal and telegraph service is necessary to the Army, at all times, and indispensable in time of war. This service is a specialty, too difficult to be learned by all officers and men employed in other branches of the military service. Hence a small special signal corps must be maintained, and selected officers and men of each regiment of the line should be thoroughly instructed and equipped, so that when troops take the field the signal and telegraph service may be sufficiently provided for.

Early attention will be given to this subject, with a view to remedying the defective instruction referred to by the Chief Signal Officer. Electrical appliances for the rifle ranges and for the practice batteries of the sea-coast artillery are essential. The heliograph, in addition, is of great value in operations against Indians in some portions of the country. I recommend that liberal appropriation be made for this class of materials.

As the simplest method of effecting a much needed reform, I recommend that Article 82 of the Rules and Articles of War, providing for the appointment of garrison courts, be so amended as to read like Article 116, which relates to courts of inquiry, consisting of one or more officers, not exceeding three, and a recorder, instead of "consisting of three officers."

The military posts, on and near the great Indian reservations, should be strengthened, while smaller ones, no longer necessary, should be broken up. Considerable appropriations of money will yet be required to carry out this policy.

GEN. DRUM ON DESERTION.

In his annual report to Gen. Schofield the Adjutant General of the Army states that the number of desertions during the past year exceeds by 190 the number reported for the preceding year. As an aid in investigating and considering this vital question, he gives these statistics:

No. men drawing increased pay, 1880-88.

Year.	Act of August 4, 1874.					Act of May 15, 72.					Discharges.					Deaths.	Desertions.		
	5 years.	10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	30 years.	Re-enlisted pay.	\$1 for 3d year.	\$2 for 4th year.	\$3 for 5th year.	Expiration of service.	Disability.	Court-martial.	Civil courts.	Minority.			By order.	Total.
1880	3762	1872	227	130	97	41	567	2911	3057	3663	3158	880	482	15	116	653	5804	235	2043
1881	3990	1864	310	140	100	50	600	2820	3634	3874	4465	836	478	16	123	586	6564	248	2361
1882	3402	1806	671	145	93	54	536	3412	3207	3429	3926	1000	588	8	181	478	6181	223	3741
1883	3355	1789	706	105	90	50	554	3398	3647	2478	3022	1145	850	9	170	745	5860	221	3578
1884	3451	1840	708	119	86	49	536	3656	4098	3220	3290	1066	978	14	236	477	6051	249	3672
1885	3377	1837	1032	134	70	39	530	4091	3318	2755	3160	833	933	5	201	478	5901	254	2827
1886	3497	1619	1183	240	71	32	501	3685	3879	2938	3000	804	731	3	152	617	5936	182	2090
1887	3407	1521	1194	251	74	40	501	3916	3721	2733	3437	716	639	9	158	447	5900	287	2240
1888	3969	1710	1160	493	85	14	450	4586	3236	2397	3393	907	689	4	193	342	5214	203	2436

An examination of this data shows the continual presence in the ranks of an average of 18,000 men with a service of three years and upward, or 73 per cent. of the legal strength of the Army. It is recommended that the term of service be reduced to three years. Of 8,606 accepted recruits 4,136 were

native born and 2,556 of foreign birth; 5,906 were white and 2,700 colored. 18,017 applicants for enlistment (nearly 75 per cent. of the whole number) were rejected by the recruiting officers on account of physical, mental, or moral disqualifications. This indicates that the true interests of the Service have

been faithfully guarded by recruiting officers, notwithstanding the urgent demand for recruits.

ORDNANCE NOTES.

We wish all American inventors could reap as bountiful a harvest of fortune as Maxim, who has received \$850,000 for his last production, the quick-firing gun, in England. The first Maxim essay, the small one-barrelled mitrailleuse, has not been a success except in theory, the tremendous discharge of 1,000 shots per minute soon being too much for any single bore, however excellent of design or material. Maxim may be fairly accounted a prospective millionaire, having previously to his ordnance inventions received some \$100,000 in the United States for his electric lighting patents. He is still a young man and resides at Thurlow Lodge, about twenty miles from London, which he has purchased. The old mansion, surrounded by very fine grounds, is one of the historical English houses, having been the property and home of Lord Thurlow, the great English Chancellor.

Recent tests in England of the new Swedish explosive, Bellite, would seem to sustain the claim that it exceeds dynamite in explosive force, while diffusing its energy over a wider surface, generating its gas more slowly. These successive tests were made upon 1/2 in. boiler plates and 70 lb. iron rails in fairly good condition, the charges ranging from 1 oz. to 4 oz., being laid upon the plates, and in the case of the rails—resting on their sides—on the web. In most instances the charges were tamped with a handful of wet mud, but in two tests were exploded without any covering except the usual wrappings. With regard to these latter, dynamite must be considered to have had the best of it, its quicker action bursting a small hole through the plate, and also through the rail web, the competing explosive merely causing extensive bulging with prolonged fracture. In all the other trials, however, Bellite produced much the most damage, the surface injured or wrecked being some 80 per cent. greater. In the explosion of earth and subterranean mines, 3 lb. of Bellite raised masses of earth to a height certainly not less than 100 ft., and probably half as high again, and left a hole found on after measurement to be 11 ft. in diameter, and nearly as deep to the loose earth. The submarine explosion was equally effective. To show its security, half a ton weight of iron was dropped 20 ft. on to a packet of cartridges, resting on a thick iron slab, without producing explosion, while beyond causing breakage, the ignition of 1 lb. of gunpowder inside a paper parcel containing naked cartridges proved similarly harmless. Nor was the fire experiment less successful, a lump of Bellite thrown on cinders blown to a white heat merely melting or fusing away with scarcely appreciable ignition. It is carried as ordnance material in Switzerland. Bellite is a compound of nitrate of ammonium with di or tri-nitro-benzole, in the proportions of about five of the former to one of the latter.

The Government works for the manufacture of small arms at Châtelleraut, in the Department of Vienne, France, have been destroyed by fire, which will necessitate the suspension for a time of the manufacture of the Lebel rifle. The loss is placed at 1,000,000 francs.

Of the report we published of the trials of cast-steel guns in Switzerland an artillery officer says: "Either there has been some mistake as to the data you have quoted, or this is one of the most marvelous exhibits recently given respecting gun construction, no matter where, or what the material or system of gun construction. The pressures were 67,179 and 67,914 pounds, respectively, or very nearly double the pressure ordinarily obtained with the Krupp or built up systems. It is needless to say that if a cast-steel gun of this character will stand successfully such extraordinary tests as this, the days of the supremacy of the crucible steel, or built-up steel guns are numbered. It is, of course, possible that this cast-steel gun has actually withstood the pressure indicated, but in view of the well known powers of very best guns of the Krupp and de Bange systems, the fact appears incredible, and hence the request for further information. Proof of the correctness of this data would appear to establish the success of the cast-steel gun beyond the question of a doubt, and not only this, but as a gun immeasurably the superior of any other." Dr. Gatling has recently shown us a report of tests of steel made by a new French process, which an American company has bought the right to use in this country: "Carbon, .35 per cent.; area of cross section, 18; breaking load, 18,500 lbs.; tensile strength, 101,000 lbs. per sq. inch; per cent. of elongation, 25.6; per cent. of reduction of area, 50." The elastic limit is not given, but is estimated at about 60,000 lbs. This steel is so elastic that it can, when cold, be tied into a knot without the slightest sign of fracture. A bayonet or sword blade can be thrust into moulding sand and the steel run into the form it leaves behind. In this process the ore is introduced near the top of the converter, instead of at the bottom, as in the Bessemer process. This results in revolving the molten metal so as to throw the impurities to one side near the top while the pure metal runs out of the bottom. Mr. J. W. Bookwalter, of 110 Liberty street, New York, is representative of the American company having this invention.

Mr. H. A. Ranney, formerly an engineer officer in the Navy, has recently invented a pneumatic arrangement for checking the recoil of heavy guns which is highly spoken of by ordnance experts who have had its operations explained. Mr. Ranney was in Washington this week and submitted illustrations of the invention to the two Ordnance Bureaus.

A PARAGRAPH in the last issue of the JOURNAL in regard to the health of Asst. Naval Constructor T. D. Bolles, U. S. N., was a mistake on our part which we gladly correct. At the time the paragraph was written we were informed upon excellent authority that the health of Mr. Bolles was very precarious, and his return to duty was a matter of some doubt. Since then we have received additional information that he has resumed his duties in much improved health at the Norfolk Navy-yard.

WEST POINT AS SEEN BY AN ENGLISHMAN.

A BRITISH officer furnishes the N. Y. World with an account of a visit to West Point and some criticisms on that school. First, we have a description of General Parke: "A very distinguished military-looking man, enveloped in a huge Army overcoat. Tall, slight, and of very upright figure, he looked every inch of him a general officer. He had the fresh, clear complexion noticeable always in a man who is accustomed to out-of-door work. His full, strongly-marked features were set off by a thick head of gray hair, with gray mustache and well-trimmed side whiskers. The funny little French cap placed jauntily on his head completed the attire of this officer. He was accompanied by two very aristocratic ladies, evidently his wife and daughter. Our talk at luncheon is principally of a military description. The General is very anxious to know my impressions of what I have seen already at West Point, and having given them to him in almost the same words as those noted here, with a few rather more outspoken criticisms, he appears to agree with me in most of my criticisms."

The adjutant is described as Mr. Brown, a cavalry officer who has spent the greater part of his service engaged in staff work, who is thoroughly conversant with all branches of the Army, and is a most pleasant companion.

Of his inspection of the Riding School, he says: "I am not much struck with the general appearance of these horses; their legs are too long and lack the beautiful flatness and symmetry of the English troop horse; their bodies short and a decided semblance to the mule about the head—altogether making an extremely ugly animal, with no hopes of turning him into a showy horse on parade. But as I glance upward at the saddles, bridles and bits, what a dreadful sight meets my eye! Rust of months accumulated on the two latter articles of saddlery, with no attempt even of removal, and the leather hard and cracked in places from the want of scrubbing and soft soap." This is contrasted unfavorably with the care taken of saddles in English cavalry stables, including that of the cadet colleges at either Woolwich or Sandhurst, where they have devoted to this work soldiers who have served a term of years with their regiments and are familiar with it. Our critic says: "It is to be wished that your cavalry were more particular, if only for the sake of the horse's mouth, which in course of time a rusty bit is bound to injure in some way or other. Now your cavalry saddle is indeed a far better one than ours. Not so smart-looking, but infinitely more useful."

Marshaled in line, with sabres drawn, the cadets present a very good appearance and look as if they ought to be able to stick on to anything. The horses, with their unsoldierlike, slack, slovenly and dirty grooms, drawn up in rear of their destined equestrians, and outside their stable, taken en masse, indeed look a sorry lot. I miss the champing of a bit, the throwing up of the head and the showy appearance of our troop-horse generally when I look at them. The order is given to return swords and stand to their horses. Each cadet chooses the horse opposite him when he faces about, and the individual is facelike to the "soldiers" slouch out of the school and wait outside any order that may be given them.

"Prepare to mount," "Mount," "File to the right and circle," quickly follow in the sharp, decisive tones of the word of command given by the riding-master. "Draw swords," "Trot."

Now begins my criticism as I stand in the gallery; nor have I to wait long to find grievous fault. A few cuts and points are being performed by the cadets. They are what is termed riding on the right rein, which means really they are circling to the right, as it is called in this country, but in ours "going large" to the right, consequently every cut is to the right, as the board prevents them from executing the left cut.

As each cut is given every horse swerves nearly into the middle of the school. I look to find the reason of this, and quickly discover its cause. In nine cases out of ten in bending down to deliver the low cuts the cadet's spur or heel comes in contact with the horse's left flank, and being accustomed to obey the pressure of the leg he naturally swerves in the opposite direction. Of course, as every cavalryman knows, the pressure should be given to the side on which the cut is delivered to keep the horse at the requisite distance to make the cuts serviceable, for by the animal swerving into the object aimed at half the power of the arm is gone, and he is liable to come down with the flat edge of the sword on to the shoulders of his intended victim. Again, there is no uniform distance between a horse's nose and croup, and seeing these energetic youths slashing with might and main at imaginary foes I tremble for the safety of the next horse's head, and fully expect to see ears severed from their owner's cranium, flying in all directions. However, by great luck no such accident happens, and we are spared the pain of witnessing any catastrophe of this description.

Now, in the cavalry education practiced at West Point there are many points greatly to be admired, and one regrets that they are not put into use generally at home. The first is the picking up of the sword from off the ground when mounted, a feat comparatively easy to accomplish to the lookers-on, but in reality by no means so easy as it looks. I need not explain the usefulness of this exercise, for it explains itself. The next is the cutting of the sword exercise with each hand in turn. It teaches the soldier to rely equally on both hands, and if one should happen to be wounded the sword can be transferred to the other, and with but little inconvenience experienced to the owner. Mounting a bare-back horse while at the gallop is constantly practiced here, and I am surprised at the seemingly easy manner in which the cadets accomplish it. Heads and posts and other cavalry evolutions are gone through in their turn, and altogether a very thorough and complete riding lesson has been given, with the exception of a few faults I have quoted above. As a school for irregular cavalry I should say that West Point has not its equal, and certainly as a competent teacher the instructor has not his better.

I have never seen such a splendid system of drawing carried out with such precision, and as this branch as well as everything taught here is compulsory every one attains a certain amount of proficiency far above the average run of European cadets.

We move on to the next room, where I am introduced to the Instructor of Ordnance, and being asked if I would care to listen to some of the recitations, I gladly assent and seat myself next to him at his table. Drawn up in line with backs towards us are some dozen students engaged in illustrating the means of being shot by transportation on huge slates nailed to the wall. The instructor finds the next closed eyes, leaning comfortably back in his chair, is listening to the recitation of one cadet who is standing strictly at attention before him and answering with great correctness the questions put to him. This officer has no book in his hand, and but for his shrewd questions and learned explanations one would imagine that he was paying no attention whatever to the lesson he is engaged in hearing; and when it comes to the turn of the next one to expound his theories, he just glances at the slate to see that his work is correct, and assumes the same apparent but deceiving carelessness.

I do not propose to enter into any elaborate description of the various recitation-rooms I entered. Let it suffice that the schoolmaster and schoolboy are respectively personified here more than in any other place in the college. The cadet stands up to attention, and with the exception of his not

having his hands behind his back, presents the appearance of a national schoolboy saying his lesson. Even at our public schools we sit in rather a negligent manner and repeat our work in a free, unconstrained tone of voice, and after having left school and entered a military cadet's all restraint is thrown off and we are treated as students and not boys. Smoking is allowed, and unrestrained liberty, trusting to the desire to pass examination to keep us within the bounds of rational recreation. And yet we manage to pass about the stiffest examination for any Army known and are no wilder when we join than the average American lieutenant who has graduated in such an exemplary, proper school.

I strongly disapprove of the system at West Point of treating the cadets as schoolboys, as all, or nearly all, are destined to become officers of the United States Army, and should begin to consider themselves as men and to behave as such. They are even in receipt of pay as cadets, but are not allowed to touch it. They are not allowed pocket money, a privilege that is never denied our schoolboys, in case it may lead them into evil ways.

Life at West Point and life at Sandhurst or most other European colleges differ so widely from each other that one finds it a matter of the greatest difficulty to make any comparisons whatever. No boy in any of our public schools is strictly watched and watched so little time for recreation. In fact, West Point strikes one at first as being a school of grown-up young men impersonating boys and going through the same amount of lessons per diem and general routine, with this exception, that instead of having games they devote their time to drill and are exercised in the various functions of a soldier.

Of course, I quite see the advantage and necessity of treating them as private soldiers on parade and at their various military duties. But is it not carrying things rather to the extreme in making them scrub their doors and perform other functions usually carried out by the lower class of servants? It is not fitting work for a future officer of a great country to be engaged in week after week, nor can it be pleasant for officers to find fault with and reprimand him for any neglect in these duties. The cadet who is the offender will one day don the sword and epaulettes of a second lieutenant of the United States Army and be on a par of social standing with the highest officer of the college. No; I believe this to be a great mistake and one that could easily be rectified by having special men detailed for the rooms of the cadets and who should be answerable for the cleanliness of them to the inspecting officer.

At the artillery exercises, in charge of one of the guns is a colored cadet, black as the raven, with no sign of white blood in his veins and with the rolling, yellow eyeballs of the thoroughbred Nubian negro. He is a well set up, smart, soldierlike young fellow, is perfectly at home in this branch of his education and, as I learn, is as good in every other. But it must be very rare that the white cadet would be superseded by a colored man, but what must his feelings be to be told that he has no energy and to have the sponge snatched out of his hand and the proper way of cleaning a gun practically illustrated by this smart young colored gentleman. Again is the order given and again is the white man at fault and corrected with even more sternness than on the former occasion. Not a word, a sign, or a look escapes from the lips of the colored man, but the cadet who is thus admonished, and yet imagine his feelings and you can not help admiring the system which produces such excellent results.

Altogether, taking West Point as a school of military education, it ranks higher than any I have ever seen. It turns out officers who are capable, industrious and hard-working, with every loyal feeling to their country and interest in the coming race of officers. They all look back at their life at West Point with pleasure, showing that to the American boy at least this form of education is not distasteful; nor does it appear so hard to them as it looks to a foreigner. In conclusion, I should like publicly to thank General Parke, Captain Price and Mr. Brown for the kindness they have shown me during my brief visit to their academy, and for the courtesy in allowing me a little detail of management to the critical eye of a foreigner.

AMERICANS FOR THE AMERICAN NAVY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The question is often asked by people not acquainted with the ways of the Service, "Why is there so large a majority of foreigners in our Navy?" To those who have served any considerable time in a man-of-war, the reason is plain. It is well known that naval officers as a rule prefer foreigners—not because they are better seamen, for it is a well established fact that the representative American seaman has no superior in the world, but it is because the foreigners, as the Admiral says, "are softened in character," and though naturally dull and stupid, their "softened character" finds them favor in the officer's eyes, while, though frequently unable to speak or understand English, they will stand any amount of driving. In a ship where there are so large a number of men, the inferior professional qualities of the foreigners are not noticed so long as they can man a boat or the ash-whip or answer a call to report to the captain of the hold, etc.

Of course the class that find their way to our Service are probably not a fair specimen of what the seamen of their own countries are in their own ships. There are two causes that induce them to come here; either because they are worthless at home, or leave their country to escape compulsory servitude in the army or navy, or else because the better pay of the American Service entices them here. Then there are the immigrant class, who, as a last resort, enlist in the Army or Navy, where their pidgeon English and "softened character" soon paves the way for their advancement and gives them certain control over other men, among whom may be several Americans. This being the case, is it any wonder that the better class of American seamen shun the Navy? The reason is certainly not on account of the pay, for the pay in the Navy is sufficient to induce a great many good men to enlist in the Navy in preference to going in the merchant service. But they dislike the idea of having an Englishman, Dutchman, Portuguese, or Greek placed over them.

An "American," writing from Honolulu in your last issue, says: "Man our ships with native Americans, and let the fact be known that none but natives are to be shipped" (I do not mean North Sea Americans), and then observe how quickly the best of American seamen will enlist, and the personnel of the Service be elevated immeasurably. Let me give you examples of the efficiency of an American crew or two. When the *Trenton* sailed from New York on her first cruise she had by far a smaller percentage of the foreign element in the make-up of her crew than any American ship since the war. What was the result? There is not an officer who served on the *Trenton* during that cruise who can say he was ever with a better crew. In fact, it would be difficult, indeed, to find a more efficient and orderly crew of a man-of-war than the one of which I speak.

The same may be said of the crew of the *Richmond*, during her cruise on the European station, when the marvelous work done by her during her drills, and which has been handed down to the pre-

sent day, as a standard of excellence, was performed by a representative American crew. These two ships being manned almost entirely by Americans, dispels the pet theory of certain of our Naval officers, who claim that American seamen are inferior to Scandinavians.

It was the intention of the projectors of the present training system, to man the ships of our Navy with native American seamen, educated for the purpose, which was all very well in its way and object. But what have become of the thousands of apprentices who have served their apprenticeship and graduated? They are certainly not in the Navy, for if only one half of the best of them were in the service to day, it would be overcrowded with seamen equal to the best in the world. Why then do they not stay? Simply, because as they grow to manhood and go in cruising ships, and recognize the fact that the rule is, foreigners before Americans, they become disgusted, and those who have any pride or spirit in their composition, (and there are few American boys who have not) as soon as the period of their apprenticeship has expired, leave the service before they become fairly useful, and then the Government, which has been to a great expense in their nautical education, loses the services of hundreds, yes, thousands of bright intelligent young men who would be a credit to their country and to the Service, simply because the preference is given to foreigners.

It is a great pity that there are not more of our naval officers who are imbued with the principles of Mayor Hewitt of New York, who, when asked to allow a foreign flag to be hoisted over the City Hall indignantly refused, as he ought to do, he, at least, considering that the American flag was good enough for New York's City Hall; and the writer heartily concurs with the Admiral, "American," "New Jersey" and numerous writers, in believing that Americans are good enough for American ships. Try them and watch the result. NATIVE.

JAMES JEFFREY ROCHE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In your issue of Nov. 3 I notice the publication of Mr. James Jeffrey Roche's satirical verses on the Sackville West episode entitled, "Is this the end?" and regret to see no credit given to that gentleman for the authorship. While calling attention to the matter, I feel assured that the omission proceeds through no fault of the JOURNAL, and that the talented and modest young poet would not be intentionally deprived of you of any credit due him. "A Sailor's Yarn," "The Flag" (an incident of Lt. Strain's expedition), "The Fo'ks'le," "Reuben James" (Decatur's coxswain), etc., are all fugitive ballads from the same source, which are popularly known and quoted throughout our Navy by many admirers who know not whence they come. Mr. Roche is now associated with J. Boyle O'Reilly in the editorship of the *Pilot*, a Boston weekly, and in that city is held in high esteem in literary circles. The coming Christmas number of *Scribner's* will contain a characteristic poem from Mr. Roche's pen, and later one of the other leading metropolitan magazines will publish a stirring ballad entitled, "Albemarle Cushing," which will possess especial interest for Naval readers. "U. S. N."

THE JUNIATA IN A GALE.

We regret to hear of the mishap which befell Comdr. W. C. Wise and the *Juniata*, of which an account is given in the article from the Japanese *Herald* which follows. In private letters Comdr. Wise says he never was in such a storm. There has not been a dry article left on shipboard, and after the storm and for days the ship resembled a second hand clothing store, the officers and men having so many ruined things turned out to dry. As to the accident to himself he says the report is exaggerated, though he did get a bad bump and his nose was badly cut.

The U. S. gunboat *Juniata*, Comdr. W. C. Wise, has had a very rough experience of it on the passage down meeting with a very heavy typhoon when about 300 miles out from Hongkong, which she left about 10 o'clock on the morning of Sept. 27. The gale lasted nearly two days, and during that time the *Juniata* lost four of her boats, blew away her new storm sails, damaged the steering gear and shipped so much water that the ports had to be broken open to relieve the ship. Our reporter went on board and interviewed several of the officers who describe the velocity of the wind as something terrific. The mastscooters, tightly laced round the spars, were blown off as if they were made of paper and the men working on deck threw away their oil-skin and superfluous clothing to avoid being blown overboard. The boats lost were torn off by the wind from the davits and blown away like matchwood. On the second day of the gale Comdr. Wise was thrown heavily to the deck by a sea and sustained injuries to the face besides breaking his nose. Most of the clothing of the officers has been spoiled through water of which there was at one time three feet in the ship. The ship at one time was in a critical position, and had the engines stopped the fate of the *Juniata* would have been sealed. The official log of the storm is annexed below:

"The barometer, which had been low for the preceding 36 hours, commenced to fall rapidly but uniformly at meridian of Sept. 28. The wind which had been blowing from N. W. for six hours and fresh for four, increased in squalls to a moderate gale, the squalls being gradually more frequent and violent, and the sea heavy and confused. At 10 p. m. the wind shifted in squalls to N. N. W. and about midnight in another squall back to N. W. At 5.50 A. M. of the 29th the wind shifted to W. N. W. and an hour later to W. by N. at 10 to West, and afterwards hauled gradually to S. by W. From 10 A. M. to 2.30 P. M. the wind blew with great violence almost continuously, blowing away all sails that were set (fore storm staysail only) and making it dangerous to go above the rail. The ship labored considerably, shipping sea after sea, so that it was necessary to break open ports to relieve her. The ship sustained considerable injury to rigging, sail and wood and iron work; and lost four boats. A bag containing oil was towed from the weather bow and decreased the violence of the seas to a marked degree. All hatches were battened down. Little water went below the spar deck. The gale was most violent from 10 A. M. to 2.30 P. M. of the 29th, during which time the wind hauled gradually from W. to W. S. W. The barometer fell very rapidly during the first half of this time and rose even more rapidly during the last half. During the entire gale the weather was thick and misty, almost like fog, and heavy rain was almost continuous.

"It may be interesting to note that the barometer during part of the day on Sept. 29 went down to 28.40."

THE ARMY.

G. O. 100, H. Q. A., Nov. 19, 1888.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Par. 172 of the Regulations (amended by G. O. 71, of 1887, from this office) is further amended to read as follows:

172. Non-commissioned officers may be reduced to the ranks by the sentence of a Court-martial, or by order of the commander of the regiment. If reduced to the ranks by garrison courts, at posts not the headquarters of the regiment, the company commander will immediately forward a transcript of the order to the regimental commander.

The desertion of a non-commissioned officer, or his absence without leave not satisfactorily accounted for, covering a period of ten days, shall vacate his appointment as a non-commissioned officer from the date of his desertion or absence without leave.

By command of Major General Schofield:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 18, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, Nov. 12, 1888.

Lieutenant Colonel Henry C. Wood, Assistant Adjutant General, having reported conformably to the requirements of Par. 19, S. O. 253, c. a., from the Adjutant General's Office, is announced as Assistant Adjutant General of the Department.

By command of Brigadier General Ruger:
R. F. BATES, 1st Lieut., 18th Inf., A. D. C.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

General Officers.

1st Lieut. George N. Chase, 4th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Edwin St. J. Greble, 2d Art., Aides-de-camp to Major General O. O. Howard, will proceed from San Francisco to Governor's Island, for duty in the Div. of the Atlantic (S. O., Nov. 17, H. Q. A.).

Judge Advocate General's Department.

Major Asa B. Gardner, Judge Advocate, is relieved from the duty assigned him in S. O. 248, October 25, 1887 (S. O., Nov. 17, H. Q. A.).

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Post Q. M. Sergt. Otto H. R. Lorenz, Fort Wadsworth, will proceed to his permanent station, Jackson Barracks, La., and report for duty (S. O. 243, Nov. 17, Div. Atlantic).

Capt. C. B. Penrose, Chief C. of S., will proceed to Chicago on public business (S. O. 136, Nov. 19, Dept. Missouri).

Pay Department.

Major W. M. Maynadier is relieved as member of the G. C. M. at Fort Bayard (S. O. 127, Nov. 12, D. Arizona).

By direction of the President, Major John S. Wicheer, Pay Department, is, in addition to the duties assigned him in S. O. 131, charged with the duty of returning to the various departments and bureaus of the Government named in the act of Congress approved May 23, 1888, the property belonging to them now at the Centennial Exposition of the Ohio Valley and Central States, held at Cincinnati, etc. (S. O., Nov. 19, H. Q. A.).

Medical Department.

Lieut. Col. Basil Norris is relieved from duty as medical director. Until the arrival of Lieut. Col. Charles T. Alexander, Major Wm. E. Waters, surg., will assume charge of the M. D. O. (G. O. 20, Nov. 9, D. Columbia).

Asst. Surg. Richard C. Newton has been granted leave for four months (S. O., Nov. 21, H. Q. A.).

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect Dec. 4, is granted 1st Lieut. Paul Clendenin, asst. surg. (S. O. 116, Nov. 12, D. Texas).

Leave for one month is granted Capt. William F. Carter, asst. surg. (S. O. 116, Nov. 12, D. Texas).

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Edward B. Moseley, asst. surg. (S. O. 67, Nov. 12, Div. Pacific).

The leave for one month granted A. A. Surg. Charles Anderson is extended one month (S. O. 67, Nov. 12, Div. Pacific).

Leave granted Capt. Marshall W. Wood, assistant surgeon, is extended ten days (S. O., Nov. 19, H. Q. A.).

Priv. James Campbell, Hospl. Corps, West Point, will be discharged the service of the U. S. (S. O., Nov. 19, H. Q. A.).

A. A. Surg. A. F. Steigers is relieved from temporary duty at Angel Island, and will return to Alcatraz Island. On the arrival of A. A. Surg. Steigers at Alcatraz Island, A. A. Surg. M. M. Walker will return to the Presidio of San Francisco (S. O. 80, Nov. 9, D. California).

A. A. Surg. F. S. Dewey, Fort Gibson, will proceed to Fort Reno, I. T., and report for duty (S. O. 137, Nov. 12, Dept. Mo.).

Leave for four months is granted Lieut. Col. Richard H. Alexander, surgeon (S. O., Nov. 16, H. Q. A.).

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Dec. 1, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Surgeon Wm. E. Waters, Vancouver Barracks (S. O. 129, Nov. 9, D. Columbia).

A. A. Surg. Frank L. Henderson, Fort Omaha, will proceed to Fort Du Chesne, and report for temporary duty (S. O. 108, Nov. 9, D. Platte).

The leave for seven days granted A. A. Surg. Frank L. Henderson, Fort Omaha, is extended seven days (S. O. 107, Nov. 12, D. Platte).

Major Charles Smart, surgeon, will proceed to Milwaukee, to represent the Medical Department of the American Public Health Association in that city, Nov. 20 to 23 (S. O., Nov. 16, H. Q. A.).

Lieut. Col. Charles H. Alden, surgeon, is relieved from further duty at the Military Academy, and will report to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of Dakota, for duty as medical director, relieving Lieut. Col. Joseph R. Smith, surgeon, who, after being relieved, will report to the C. O., Dept. of Arizona, for duty as medical director, relieving Lieut. Col. Richard H. Alexander, surgeon (S. O., Nov. 16, H. Q. A.).

Lieut. Col. Basil Norris, surg., having reported, is announced as Medical Director of the Div. of the Pacific and Dept. of Cal., vice Col. Elisha F. Baily, surg., retired from active service (G. O. 8, Nov. 14, Div. Pacific).

Priv. Richard S. Noaks, Hospl. Corps, now on duty at Fort Riley, Kas., is detailed as acting hospital steward, and assigned to duty at that post (S. O., Nov. 21, H. Q. A.).

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

Major Alexander M. Miller, C. E., will proceed from St. Louis, Mo., to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., to report on the question of the water supply for that post (S. O., Nov. 17, H. Q. A.).

The following changes in stations are ordered: Captain Edward Maguire, Willet's Point, will proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., and take station there for duty as engineer of the 4th light-house district, to relieve Maj. Wm. Ludlow, who, on being relieved by Capt. Maguire, will proceed to Detroit, take station there and relieve Lieut. Col. Samuel M. Mansfield of all duties now in his charge, and report by letter to the Secretary of the Treasury for duty as engineer of the 9th and 11th light-house districts. Lieut. Col. Mansfield, on being relieved by Major Ludlow, will proceed to Boston, Mass., and relieve Lieut. Col. George L. Gillespie of the duties now in his charge. Lieut. Col. Gillespie, on being relieved by Lieut. Col. Mansfield, will proceed to New York City, take station there, and relieve Capt. George McDerby of the duties now temporarily in his charge. Capt. Thomas L. Casey, Jr., is relieved from duty under the immediate orders of Major Wm. R. Livermore, at Newport, R. I., and will proceed to New York City, take station there, and relieve Capt. George McDerby of the duties remaining in his charge after transferring his temporary duties to Lieut. Col. George L. Gillespie. Capt. Derby will proceed to West Point, N. Y., and report for duty, to relieve Capt. Philip M. Price, as instructor of practical military engineering, and of the command of Co. E, Battalion of Engineers, and of other duties now in his charge. Capt. Price, on being relieved, will proceed to Montgomery, Ala., take station there, and relieve Capt. Richard L. Hoxie, of the duties now in his charge. Capt. Hoxie, on being relieved, will proceed to Willet's Point, N. Y., and report to Lieut. Col. Wm. R. King, C. E., for duty with the Battalion of Engineers and the Engineer School of Application (S. O., Nov. 17, H. Q. A.).

Major Oswald H. Ernst, C. E., will proceed to El Paso, Tex., on duty connected with the Dept. of State. He will go by way of Washington, where he will report in person to the Secretary of State (S. O. 62, Nov. 16, C. E.).

A Board of Officers, to consist of Majors Charles J. Allen, Charles E. L. B. Davis and Jas. B. Quinn, C. E., will assemble at Mich. (S. O. 64, Nov. 19, C. E.).

A Board of Officers, to consist of Majors Amos Stickney and Daniel W. Lockwood and 1st Lieut. Wm. L. Sibert, C. E., will assemble at Louisville, Ky., to report upon the bridge being constructed across the Green River by the Louisville, St. Louis and Texas Railway Company (S. O. 65, Nov. 17, C. E.).

Leave for four months, on surgeon's certificate of disability, to take effect Dec. 1, has been granted Col. Thomas G. Baylor, Ord. Dept. (S. O., Nov. 21, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Carl F. Palfrey, C. E., will proceed from Oswego to Forts Porter and Niagara on public business (S. O., Nov. 16, H. Q. A.).

Chaplains.

Chaplain Wm. K. Tully is assigned to duty at Fort Wingate, N. M. (S. O. 127, Nov. 12, D. Ariz.).

Signal Corps.

Sergeant John W. Byram, Sig. Corps, will proceed from Toledo to Columbus Barracks, Columbus, Ohio, for re-enlistment (S. O. 110, Nov. 15, Sig. office.).

Sergt. Joseph E. Mueller, Sig. Corps, Grand Haven, will be discharged the service of the United States (S. O., Nov. 16, H. Q. A.).

Sergt. Joseph E. Mueller, Sig. Corps, is relieved from duty at Moorhead, Minn., and assigned to temporary duty at Grand Haven, Mich. (S. O. 112, Nov. 19, Signal office.).

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdqrs., B, D, E, G, and K, Ft. Custer, Mont.; A and I, Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, F, and H, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; M, Camp Sheridan, Wyo.

Major Henry Carroll is relieved from duty at Fort Assiniboine, M. T., and will proceed to Fort Custer, M. T., for station. Major John M. Hamilton is relieved from duty at Fort Custer and will proceed to Fort Assiniboine for station (S. O. 108, Nov. 12, D. Dak.).

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. S. C. Robertson (S. O. 138, Nov. 13, Dept. M.).

2nd Cavalry, Colonel David R. Clendenin.

Hdqrs., B, E, F, I, and M, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Ft. Francisco, Cal.; C and G, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Bks., Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Sherman, Idaho.

1st Lieut. Lloyd M. Brett is detailed recruiting officer at Fort Bidwell, vice 2d Lieut. Francis G. Irwin, relieved (S. O. 80, Nov. 9, D. Cal.).

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqrs., C, E, and M, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B, G, and I, San Antonio, Tex.; F, Ft. Elgin, Tex.; H, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; J and K, Ft. Brown, Tex.; A, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; L, Camp Pecos, Colorado, Tex.

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. Frank Sanborn, Troop C (S. O. 122, Nov. 15, Div. M.).

4th Cavalry, Colonel Chas. E. Compton.

Hdqrs., E, G, and I, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; A, F, I, and M, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; C and H, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; D, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.; B, Ft. Myer, Va.; K, Ft. Verde, Ariz.

Leave for three months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, to take effect on or about Dec. 10, is granted 1st Lieut. Cunliffe H. Murray (S. O., Nov. 19, H. Q. A.).

5th Cavalry, Colonel James F. Wade.

Hdqrs., B, C, G, and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; E and H, Ft. Mohr, Tex.; D and I, Ft. Hill, Ind. T.; A, F, and L, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

After completing his inspection of Fort Lyon, Major E. V. Sumner, A. I. G., will inspect Forts Elliott, Supply, Reno, Still, and Gibson (S. O. 137, Nov. 12, Dept. M.).

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqrs., A, C, H, I, and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; E and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; B and J, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; L, Ft. Myer, Va.; G, Ft. Union, N. M.

Major Tullius C. Tupper is detailed member of

the G. C. M. at Fort Bayard, N. M. (S. O. 127, Nov. 12, D. Ariz.).

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, D, G, I, L, and M, Ft. Riley, Kas.; E, F, H, and K, Ft. Hill, Ind. T.

The leave on Surgeon's certificate granted Capt. Thomas M. McDougall is extended six months on Surgeon's certificate (S. O., Nov. 17, H. Q. A.).

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqrs., A, B, and I, Ft. Apache, A. T.; C, E, G, and K, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; F and H, San Carlos, A. T.; D, L, and M, Ft. Bayard, N. M.

1st Lieut. Leighton Finley, having reported by letter from Jefferson Barracks, will report to the C. O. of the Cavalry Depot for duty (S. O. 216, Nov. 13, Rec. Ser.).

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, D, G, H, I, L, and M, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; E, Ft. Vancouver Bks., W. T.; F, Ft. Monroe, Va.; N, Ft. Mason, Cal.

1st Lieut. Frederick Marsh is detailed recorder of the Army Retiring Board at San Francisco (S. O. 65, Nov. 7, Div. P.).

1st Lieut. John V. White is detailed member of the G. C. M. constituted by S. O. 80, vice 1st Lieut. Albert Todd, relieved (S. O. 81, Nov. 13, D. Cal.).

1st Lieut. James E. Runole, Act. Engr. Officer, will proceed to Fort Gaston on public business (S. O. 81, Nov. 13, D. Cal.).

2nd Artillery, Colonel Remy B. Ayres.

Hdqrs., B, and H, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; G and I, Huntsville, Ala.; A, and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; C and D, Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; L, Ft. Monroe, Va.; K and M, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.

The troops composing the garrison of Fort Barrancas, now in camp at Huntsville, Ala., will return to their permanent station (S. O. 246, Nov. 21, Div. A.).

2d Lieut. Willoughby Walke has been ordered to proceed to Willet's Point, N. Y., for the purpose of studying the method of instruction in field fortification in use at the Engineers' School of Application, under such instructions as he may receive from the commanding officer of the Artillery School (S. O., Nov. 21, H. Q. A.).

Leave for four months has been granted 1st Lieut. Asher C. Taylor (S. O., Nov. 21, H. Q. A.).

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqrs., A, C, E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Newport Bks., Ky.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F, Ft. San Antonio, Tex.

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Christopher W. Harrold, Fort McHenry (S. O. 245, Nov. 20, Div. A.).

During the necessary absence of 1st Lieut. Edward Davis, recorder of the Tunnel Court of Inquiry, 1st Lieut. H. R. Lemly will act as recorder (S. O., Nov. 21, H. Q. A.).

5th Artillery, Colonel Alex. Piper.

Hdqrs., E, F, I, and H, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and L, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D, Ft. Douglas, Utah; K and M, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

1st Lieut. William P. Duvall, on duty in Washington, D. C., will report by letter to the Supt. Recruiting Service, New York City, to conduct recruits for the 13th Infantry under orders to the Dept. of Missouri (S. O., Nov. 19, H. Q. A.).

2d Lieut. Charles C. Gallup will proceed from Fort Hamilton to Fort Schuyler and report for temporary duty with Bat. K (S. O. 245, Nov. 20, Div. A.).

Capt. Edmund L. Zalinski has been ordered to Washington, D. C., for consultation with the Chief of Engineers and Chief of Ordnance (S. O., Nov. 21, H. Q. A.).

The C. O. Fort Columbus will forward nine military prisoners, in charge of 2d Lieut. John D. Milley and a guard, to the Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth. Having delivered the prisoners, Lieut. Milley and the guard will return to Fort Columbus (S. O. 247, Nov. 22, Div. A.).

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqrs., A, D, I, and K, Angel Island, Cal.; F and G, Benicia Bks., Cal.; C and E, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; B, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; H, Ft. McDermitt, Nev.

A G. C. M. will meet at San Francisco, Dec. 3, for the trial of Lieut. Hampton M. Roach (S. O. 80, Nov. 9, D. Cal.).

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Ft. Omaha, Neb.

The leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. William M. Wright, Fort Omaha, is extended twenty days (S. O. 107, Nov. 12, D. Platte.).

3rd Infantry, Colonel Edwin C. Mason.

Hdqrs., A, D, E, H, and K, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; G, Ft. Sisseton, D. T.; B, C, F, and I, Ft. Meade, D. T.

Pvt. Edward Maghar, Co. K, Fort Snelling, is transferred to the Hospital Corps as a private (S. O., Nov. 19, H. Q. A.).

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqrs., C, D, E, and H, Ft. Sherman, Idaho; A, B, F, I, and K, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; G, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

Pvt. William L. Kennedy, Co. A, Fort Spokane, is transferred to the Hospital Corps as a private (S. O., Nov. 17, H. Q. A.).

5th Infantry, Colonel Nathan W. Osborne.

Hdqrs., B, and E, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; I and K, Ft. Davis, Tex.; C and F, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; A and G, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; D, Ft. Brown, Tex.; H, Ft. Hancock, Tex.

Pvt. Peter Bunton, Co. H, Fort Hancock, is transferred to the Hospital Corps as a private (S. O., Nov. 19, H. Q. A.).

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdqrs., H, and I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, C, D, E, and G, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; F and K, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

The following promotion and appointment are announced in Co. C: Corpl. Thomas Simon, sergeant; Pvt. Henry J. Smith, corporal.

Pvt. Michael Howard has been promoted corporal in Co. I.

8th Infantry, Colonel August F. Kautz.

Hdqrs., A, B, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C, D, I, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.

Major Charles J. Dickey, having been found in-

capacitated for active service by an Army Retiring Board, is granted leave of absence until further orders on account of disability (S. O., Nov. 19, H. Q. A.)

9th Infantry, Colonel Alfred L. Hough.

Hdqrs., B. C. F. H. and I. Whipple Bks., A. T.; E. Ft. Hug-
chua, A. T.; A. Ft. Mojave, A. T.; D. Ft. McDowell, A. T.; G.
Ft. Bowie, A. T.; H. Ft. Wingate, N. M.

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqrs., C. F. H. and I. Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Lyon,
Colo.; G and H, Ft. Crawford, Colo.; D, Ft. Marcy, N. M.; B,
Ft. Stanton, N. M.

12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdqrs., E. G. H. and I. Ft. Yates, D. T.; A, B, C, and D, Ft.
Sully, D. T.; K, Ft. Bennett, D. T.; F, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

Leave for two months upon Surgeon's certificate
is granted Capt. John M. Norvell, Fort Yates (S. O.
123, Nov. 17, Div. M.)

The C. O. Fort Sully will grant a furlough for
three months to Sergt. Henry Stumpf, Co. A (S. O.
108, Nov. 12, D. Dak.)

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdqrs., B, C, D, F, G, and H, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.; A,
Ft. Townsend, Wash. T.; E and K, Ft. Klamath, Ore.; I, Ft.
Leavenworth, Kas.

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdqrs., B, D, E, G, H, and I, Ft. Douglas, Utah; A, C, F,
and K, Ft. Du Chesse, Utah.

1st Lieut. Charles R. Tyler is relieved from further
duty in connection with the Dept. rifle competition,
and will join his company at Fort Du Chesse (S. O.
107, Nov. 12, D. Platte.)

18th Infantry, Colonel John E. Yard.

Hdqrs., B, D, and H, Ft. Hays, Kas.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.;
G and I, Ft. Gibson, I. T.; C and K, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; A,
Denver, Colo.

Leave for three months, to take effect between
Dec. 1 and 15, is granted Capt. William H. McLaugh-
lin (S. O., Nov. 19, H. Q. A.)

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdqrs., A, G, H, and I, San Antonio, Tex.; B, C, D, E, and
F, Ft. Clark, Tex.; K, Ft. Concho, Tex.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Zebulon
B. Vance, Jr. (S. O. 116, Nov. 12, D. Tex.)

1st Lieut. S. C. Vedder, in charge of construction
at the post of San Antonio, will proceed to Houston
on public service (S. O. 116, Nov. 12, D. Tex.)

The leave for one month granted Capt. Jacob H.
Smith is extended one month (S. O. 122, Nov. 15,
Div. M.)

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqrs., B, C, D, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; A,
Ft. Macinnis, M. T.; G and I, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morris.

Hdqrs., A, C, E, G, and I, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D, F, and H, Ft.
Bridger, Wyo.; B, Ft. Douglas, Utah; K, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

Leave for seven days, to take effect Nov. 13, is
granted 1st Lieut. Charles M. Trullitt, A. D. C., Omaha
(S. O. 108, Nov. 14, D. Platte.)

Pvt. Richard Evans, Co. B, Fort Douglas, is trans-
ferred to the Hospital Corps as a private (S. O., Nov.
17, H. Q. A.)

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.

Hdqrs., A, D, and F, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; B, G, H, I, and K,
Ft. Grant, Ariz.; C and E, San Carlos, Ariz.

25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Hdqrs., G, H, I, and K, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; B, C, E, and F,
Ft. Shaw, M. T.; A and D, Ft. Custer, M. T.

(For Late Army Orders see page 252.)

Appointments, etc., of Commissioned Officers and Re-
tired Enlisted Men, U. S. A., recorded in the
A.-G. O. during the week ending Nov. 17, 1888.

PROMOTIONS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Basil Norris, Surgeon, to be
Surgeon with the rank of Colonel, November 14,
1888, vice Bailey, retired from active service.

Major Charles H. Alden, Surgeon, to be Surgeon
with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, November 14,
1888, vice Norris, promoted.

Captain Joseph K. Corson, Assistant Surgeon, to be
Surgeon with the rank of Major, November 14,
1888, vice Alden, promoted.

RETIREMENT.

Colonel Elsieha I. Bailey, Surgeon, November 14,
1888 (act June 30, 1882).

DISCHARGED.

Sergeant Henry S. Eskildson (retired), November
15, 1888, at his own request.

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 3, for the trial of 2d Lieut.
Hampton M. Roach, 1st Inf. Detail: Major John I. Rodgers,
1st Art.; Major Thomas M. Gregory, 2d Cav.; Major Edward
Moale, 1st Inf.; Major William L. Haskin and Capt. Joseph
P. Sanger, 1st Art.; Capt. Daniel D. Wheeler, A. Q. M.;
Capt. Gustavus C. Doane, 2d Cav.; Capt. Lowell A. Cham-
berlain, 1st Lieut. John T. Honeycutt, Albert Todd, Adam
Slaker, Frederick Marsh, and William C. Rafferty, 1st Art.,
and 1st Lieut. James E. Runico, 1st Art., J. A. (S. O. 80, Nov.
9, D. Cal.)

At San Diego Barracks, Cal., Nov. 12. Detail: Major
David L. Huntington, Surg.; Major Daingerfield Parker,
9th Inf.; Capt. Charles A. Booth, A. Q. M.; 1st Lieut. Edgar
B. Robertson, 9th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Thomas J. Clay, 10th Inf.;
2d Lieut. John A. Dapray, 2d Inf., A. D. C., and 2d Lieut.
Edmund Wittenmayer, 9th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 126, Nov. 3,
D. Ariz.)

At Fort Gibson, I. T., Nov. 19. Detail: Major J. M. Bacon,
7th Cav.; Capt. H. H. Adams and 1st Lieut. C. B. Hinton,
18th Inf.; 1st Lieut. L. R. Hare, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. John
Anderson, 18th Inf.; 1st Lieut. W. J. Nicholson, 7th Cav.;
2d Lieut. D. C. Shanks, 18th Inf., and Capt. C. N. R. Macau-
loy, Med. Dept., J. A. (S. O. 137, Nov. 12, Dept. M.)

At Fort Maginnis, M. T., Nov. 19. Detail: Lieut.-Col. A.
K. Arnold, 1st Cav.; Capt. John H. Patterson, 20th Inf.;
Capt. John Q. Adams and Peter S. Bonus, 1st Cav.; 1st
Lieut. Alfred Reynolds, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieut. George B.
Backus and 2d Lieut. Peter E. Traub, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut.
Marion D. Cronin, 20th Inf., and 2d Lieut. George W. Goodie,
1st Cav., J. A. (S. O. 109, Nov. 13, D. Dak.)

At Fort Meade, Mo., Nov. 21. Detail: Major Jacob B.
Rawles, Capt. Joseph B. Campbell and Frederick Fuger,
1st Lieut. Peter Leary and Clarence P. Towles, and 2d
Lieut. Charles D. Palmer, 4th Art., and 2d Lieut. John C. W.
Brooks, 4th Art., J. A. (S. O. 243, Nov. 17, Div. A.)

At Fort Columbus, N. Y., H. Nov. 21. Detail: Capt. Wil-
liam B. Beck, Charles Morris, and Benjamin K. Roberts, 1st
Lieut. John McChellan and Oliver E. Wood, 2d Lieut. John
D. Miley and James C. Bourke, 6th Art., and 1st Lieut.

Edward T. Brown, 5th Art., J. A. (S. O. 244, Nov. 19, Div. A.)
At Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y., Nov. 20. Detail: Capt.
Joshua A. Fennenden, 5th Art.; 1st Lieut. Jonas A. Emery
and Richard M. Blatchford, 2d Lieut. William Weigel and
Charles P. Russ, 11th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Charles W. Penrose,
11th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 246, Nov. 21, Div. A.)

CHANGES OF STATION.

The War Department has been informed by tele-
graph of the following transfers of troops in the
Dept. of Arizona, ordered by Gen. Miles: Head-
quarters 10th Cav., from Santa Fe to Fort Apache;
Troop I, 10th Cav., from Fort Verde to Fort Apache;
Troop K, from Fort Grant to Fort Thomas. Head-
quarters 4th Cav., from Fort Huachuca to Fort Low-
ell; Troop H, 4th Cav., from Fort Huachuca to Fort
Bowie; Troop K, from Fort Huachuca to Fort Verde;
Co. G, 6th Inf., from Fort Bowie to Fort Huachuca;
Co. I, 24th Inf., from Fort Apache to Fort Grant.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of Texas.—Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley.

A despatch of Nov. 21, from Gainesville, Tex.,
says: Parties from the Chickasaw Nation report
everything quiet at the capital. Gov. Guy received a
telegram Nov. 20 from the Interior Department
instructing him to be at Tishomingo, the Chickasaw
capital, Nov. 22, at which time U. S. soldiers would
be there to inaugurate him Governor.

Dept. of Dakota.—Brig. Gen. T. H. Ruger.

"Old Snake," having re-enlisted in the detach-
ment of Indian scouts at Fort Custer, Gen. Ruger
has directed that he be continued in the grade of
sergeant from the date of his original appointment.

ENGINEER SCHOOL AT WILLET'S POINT.

In Orders 231, Col. W. R. King announces the re-
commendations of the Academic Staff as to the
course of instruction for the winter season, com-
mencing Dec. 3, 1888, and ending April 27, 1889, a
period of 21 weeks.

COURSE FOR OFFICERS.

Examinations by the Academic Staff will be held
at the end of January and April, and intermediate
examinations, as nearly monthly as practicable,
will be held by committees of the Academic Staff.

First Winter's Course.—The course for Engineer
Officers spending their first winter at the school will
be: Torpedoes, 19 weeks; surveying, 2 weeks. For
Artillery Officers, Torpedoes, 21 weeks.

Second Winter's Course.—Civil engineering, 5
weeks; military engineering, 7 weeks; photo-
graphy, 5 weeks; torpedoes, 4 weeks.

Third Winter's Course.—Civil engineering, 8
weeks; military engineering, 8 weeks; torpedoes, 5
weeks.

COURSE FOR ENLISTED MEN.

Instruction of enlisted men in torpedoes; instruc-
tion of enlisted men in photography.

The following assignment of instructors is made:
Military Engineering: Capt. E. Maguire, C. E.; Civil
Engineering: Capt. E. Berglund, C. E.; Torpedoes:
Capt. S. W. Roessler, C. E.; Military Photography:
The Battalion Quartermaster.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

NOVEMBER 21, 1888.

A BRIGHT and pleasant, although small, cadets' hop took
place last Saturday evening. Among the young ladies present
were several who are visiting the post. The programme
consisted of 15 dances. Cadet Martin was hop manager.
Among the ladies dancing were: Miss McMullan, Miss
Michele, Miss Hawkins, Miss Berard, Miss Reynolds, Miss
Griffith, Miss Fisher, Mrs. Pettit, Mrs. Cameron, Mrs. John-
ston, Miss Sharp, Miss Parke, Miss Jackson, Miss Alden, Miss
Van Buren, Miss May Crane, Mrs. Mitcham and Mrs.
Bradon.

A band concert was given on the plain on Saturday after-
noon but, owing to the cold weather, it was attended by
very few.

The appointment of Cadet Flagler to be captain of the
company has been revoked and Cadet Langhorne has been
appointed in his stead.

The Thanksgiving hop Wednesday evening, Nov. 23, will
take place as usual in the Cadet Mess Hall.

The second of the series of officers' hops, which took place
last evening, Nov. 20, was larger than the hop on Nov. 8.

The hop, conducted by Lieut. Benson, began early and
lasted until about 1 o'clock. Fully 75 persons were present
among whom were the following: Prof. Mrs. and Miss Ad-
dams, Prof. and Mrs. Michele, Col. and Mrs. Hawkins, Mrs.
Postlethwaite, Gen. Mrs. and Miss Parke, Mrs. and Miss
Alden, Miss Van Buren, Capt. and Mrs. Mitcham, Capt. and
Mrs. Spurgin, Lieut. and Mrs. Dadds, Miss McMullan, Lieut.
and Mrs. Lundeen, Lieut. and Mrs. Parke, Lieut. and Mrs.
Bradon, Lieut. and Mrs. Pettit, Mrs. Cameron, Lieut. and
Mrs. Goethals, Miss Griffith, Miss Fisher, Lieut. and Mrs.
Pettit, Mrs. Ayres, Miss Sharp, Lieut. and Mrs. Ellis, Lieut.
Totter, Lieut. and Mrs. Johnston, Lieut. and Mrs. Kernan,
Lieut. and Mrs. Cameron, Lieut. Forsyth, Lieut. and Mrs.
Hoeking, Lieut. and Mrs. Alvord, Lieut. Allen, Mr. and Mrs.
K. M. Trostbaum, Mr. Charles Crane, Miss Crane, Prof.
J. M. Rice, of the Naval Academy; Capt. Lester, Lieut. An-
derson, Crane, Freeman, Hardin, Galbraith, Jackson Taylor,
Noyes, Macomb, Hodges, Biddle, Benson, Bellinger, God-
frey, Hardeman, Jerey, Judson and Pershing. Lieut.
Godfrey, 12th Inf., and Hardeman, 4th Cav., spent a few
hours at the Point on Saturday, and returned to attend the
hop yesterday. Lieut. Judson and Jerey graduated last
June; Lieut. Godfrey, Hardeman and Pershing belonged
to the class of '88.

Among the visitors at the post at present are: Mrs. Ayres,
wife of Capt. J. C. Ayres, of the Ordnance, who is visiting
Lieut. and Mrs. Pettit; Mrs. Wildrick, wife of Major A. C.
Wildrick, 5th Art., is a guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Newcomb,
and Miss Griffith and Miss Fisher are visiting Lieut. and
Mrs. Goethals. Prof. J. M. Rice, of the Naval Academy, ar-
rived at the post.

Several changes will take place shortly among the officers
stationed here, in compliance with recent orders. Dr. Alden,
the post surgeon, having been appointed Medical Director
of the Department at St. Paul, He will leave the post,
probably next week. His successor is not yet known. Capt.
Price, Engrs., will be stationed at Montgomery, Ala. Capt.
George McC. Derby will succeed him as instructor of Prac-
tical Military Engineering.

The re-appointment of Miss Berard as postmistress, ap-
peared in the Times of yesterday. It gives general satis-
faction.

The weather for the past few days has been clear and
cold, but bright and pleasant.

We are having a comparatively gay season. Officers' and

cadet hops, alternating, occur weekly. Cadet teas and offi-
cers' card parties are given quite frequently and all contri-
bute to the social life of the garrison.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

THE Kansas City Times says:

Surg. Dallas Bache, of Fort Riley, is a guest of
Surg. Woodhull.

Gen. Lew Wallace, of Indiana, is going to be the
next Secretary of War. So say reports.

Gen. McCook has announced that the sentence
given from his office under instructions from De-
partment headquarters that Anna Dwyer be not
taken into service of or receive employment from
any officer or any member of an officer's family at
Fort Leavenworth are revoked. The action taken
in the matter to do justice to this girl, who was vir-
tually driven from her home to seek employment
because of some trivial misunderstanding between
herself and late employer, was, though slow, but
right, and it is to be sincerely hoped that in future
these cases may at least receive thorough investi-
gation before the strong arm of the Government is in-
voked upon a poor girl who is compelled to work for
a living and who knows right from wrong as well as
those who employ her.

Paul McCleery, who has been suffering for the past
five months, is recovering rapidly and expects to sit
at table and enjoy his Thanksgiving dinner.

Miss Cora, daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor,
after an extended visit to friends in St. Louis and
Ohio, has returned home.

The Army Co-operative Fire Association has now
more than 500 members and is paying full fire losses.
"Gunny" Bingham has been captured by a fair
maiden of the 8th Infantry. His friends have been
apprised of that fact by the receipt of cards an-
nouncing the engagement of Lieut. Gonzales M.
Bingham, 9th Cavalry, to Miss Antoniette, daughter
of Lieut. and Mrs. Lynch, 8th Infantry, and that the
nuptial ceremonies are to take place at Fort Niobrara,
Neb., Dec. 13. This, indeed, is a surprise to
Gunny's friends, they having been led to believe
that his armor was invincible to Cupid's arrow.

Mrs. Wagner, mother of Lieutenant Wagner,
Sixth Infantry, has arrived on an extended visit to
her son.

A new social organization has been organized
among the men to be known as the Owl club.

The death of the only child of Sergeant Wint-
zel of the provost guard, occurred Nov. 16.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Wetherill entertained about
100 guests at the hop room on Wednesday evening.
Progressive euchre was the order of the evening.
A delicious supper was served at 11 o'clock. Mrs.
Penrose, Mrs. Pope, Miss Caldwell and Mrs. Foster
won the prizes, there being no booby. Among the
gentlemen the successful ones were: Captain Schin-
del, Captain Marshall, Lieutenant William Scott
and Lieutenant Koops, the last named officer get-
ting a large Flemish beer tankard, which created
much merriment.

All the officers are requested to donate their dis-
carded clothing, especially overcoats, to the poor.
Officers at other posts in this department are re-
quested to do the same. Ship packages to the care
of Mr. Henry Shindler at Leavenworth, Kas., who
will turn them over to Chaplain Barry for proper
distribution.

The Torpaichorean club, composed of enlisted
men, at a meeting a few nights since elected offi-
cers for the coming season.

A fire occurred at Fort Stanton, N. M., on Nov. 6,
destroying the quarters occupied by Captain Over-
ton, Sixth Cavalry, and all his household effects.
Captain Overton is insured in the Army Co-operative
fire association for \$2,000, but this amount
will not near cover the loss sustained.

Lieutenant Otto L. Hein, First Cavalry, has been
relieved from duty as secretary of the school and
Lieutenant Bloomsom, Sixth Cavalry, detailed.
Lieutenant Hein expects to avail himself of an ex-
tended leave, for which application has been made.
He is now the senior first lieutenant of his re-
giment and Captain James Jackson, First Cavalry, is
No. 2 on the list for promotion to majority.

Colonel and Mrs. Penrose have issued invitations
for a card party on next Wednesday evening to
meet Miss Gill of Fort Snelling.

Lieut. Reber, Fourth Cavalry, arrived Nov. 16, from
Fort Union, N. M., in charge of a detachment of
prisoners. The escort was from the Tenth Infan-
try.

A report comes from Ft. Stanton, that Capt. Over-
ton, and Lieut. Kingsbury, 6th Cav., engaged in a
set-to on the parade ground. The cause of the row is
not known.

Lieut.-Col. C. G. Sawtelle, Deputy Quartermaster-
General, arrived Nov. 19, from Fort Riley, where he
has been inspecting the new buildings, and is a
guest of Colonel Foster.

Lieut. George Crook, 15th Inf., entertained a party
of his friends at his quarters in royal style Nov. 17.

The occasion was the celebration of Mr. Harrison's
election.

General McCook has planned a great work for im-
proving the course of the Missouri River at this
point so as to reclaim thousands of acres of valuable
bottom land. With the permission of the War De-
partment he will set the military convicts at this
work.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT KEOGH, MONTANA.

THE excitement over the election has, for the
time being, thrown all other matters into the back-
ground. Betting was not much indulged in, but a
great deal of friendly discussion on the issue in-
volved took place. A post order forbade the grant-
ing of any passes on the 6th inst. for the purpose of
visiting Miles City and a detachment of cavalry
guarded the approaches to town, so that Little Boy
Blue was denied the privilege which he might have
been tempted to indulge in, of a free spree and a
vote for a friend's favorite candidate.

Some queer bets were made on the result of the
Presidential election in Miles City. One prominent
citizen has obliged himself to shave off his lovely
mustache, walk bare-footed from the Macqueen
House to the court-house and wheel another promi-
nent citizen in a barrow from the depot to the
court-house and back again. On the night of the
election a party of officers remained in the club;
rooms at the post till the wee sma' hours about the

two receiving election returns. At half-past 2 A. M. it was conceded that Harrison had won and all adjourned to dream of free trade, high tariff and a new regime. Our popular post trader dispensed the hospitalities and all went merry as a marriage bell.

The social current has begun to flow with increased rapidity at this pleasant post. The other currents are usually looked by the dungeon bolts and bars of the Frost King during the winter season, but indoors and out the warm spirits of social intercourse is in inverse ratio to the thermometer mercury. Chaplain Lindsmith has returned to the post from an extended Eastern tour. A list of new books is in course of preparation for the formation of a new library at this post, the co-operation of officers having been invited in its preparation; as all tastes will be consulted it is hoped that all will be suited.

At some future time, perhaps, I may be able to give you some account of dramatic and operatic performances by members of this garrison, as there is talk of having both in the theatre here at a later day. I understand there is considerable talent among us awaiting an opportunity to shine.

Yours faithfully, MEROUITO.

NOVEMBER 8, 1886.

ALCATRAZ ISLAND, CAL.

THE San Francisco Examiner of Nov. 4 has an interesting illustrated account of Alcatraz Island, Cal., the military prison of the Pacific coast. Lieut. F. de L. Carrington, 1st U. S. Infantry, the officer in charge of the military prisoners, the Examiner man an interesting account of the daily routine, various causes which help to supply inmates for the prison, etc. In closing, the reporter says: "As a fortification, Alcatraz is not very imposing. It is a beautiful place of residence, and the officers of the 1st Infantry are delighted with their new quarters; but when they look with military eye upon the aquatic brick casemates, that wouldn't stop a ball from any modern gun of decent size, and at the big, lubberly, 15 inch smooth bores that wouldn't make a dent in an ironclad's side, they smile. The citadel and the hill upon which it stands must be removed, and on the lower plain that would be left steel turrets must be placed and armed with the heaviest guns made. Two of these turrets and a mortar battery, together with the torpedo service, would make Alcatraz an important and formidable part of the interior line of San Francisco's harbor defences. The casemates at Alcatraz are now filled with torpedo cases, but there are no electrical appliances for firing torpedoes, even if the bottom of the bay were covered with the deadly machines. Alcatraz is a pleasant post and a good military prison, but it is not a fortification."

FORT OMAHA, NEB.

THE Excelsior of Nov. 17, says: Mrs. Moffat and children left Saturday for Vancouver. A large party attended Miss Franko's concert Monday evening. We have greatly enjoyed the battalion drills and dress parades this week. A few of the ladies have decided to have Monday as their reception day, when they will be at home to their friends who may call. A number of the ladies attended the musical recital given by the Ladies Musical Society at the Congregational church, Omaha, and were highly delighted. First Lieutenant C. B. Hinton, Eighteenth Infantry, is here with recruits on his way to his regiment in the Indian Territory. General and Mrs. Wheaton gave a Progressive Hearts party to Miss Brayton, (who is their guest for a few days) on Friday evening last. Miss Mallory won the ladies, and Mr. Henderson the gentlemen's prize. Refreshments were served, games, and much jollity and fun enjoyed. The Loyal Legion, of Nebraska, met Wednesday evening at the Millard hotel. A committee of five was appointed to arrange for the annual banquet, which comes off Dec. 15, at the Millard. The committee is composed of Major Clarkson, Major Brown, Lieutenant Furry, Lieutenant Swobe and Lieutenant Abercrombie. Among the most distinguished guests of the evening were Senator Manderson, District of Columbia; Captain Tuttle, of Missouri and Colonel Egbert, of California.

FORT RILEY, KANSAS.

THE Kansas City Times says: Last Sunday was a busy day at Fort Riley; a prairie fire broke out in the north-west corner of the reserve. All hands turned out to subdue the flames, and after hours of hard labor succeeded in doing it. The Fort Riley quintette will give another of their grand entertainments on Thanksgiving night, Nov. 26. After the musical entertainment a hop will be given.

The following promotions have been made in Troop C, 2d Cav.: Sergt. Carrigan to be 1st sergeant, vice O'Leary, discharged. Private Donald McCollum to be corporal, vice Carrigan, promoted. In making his choice for 1st sergeant Captain Henry Jackson exercised good judgment, as Sergt. Carrigan is a good soldier and deserves all the honors he has received.

The work on the new buildings is going on at a lively gait.

Cavalry horses are occupying the stables and gun sheds and stables over in the artillery post. This is better than to let them shiver in the cold during the winter.

Under a recent post order making regulations for fire department at Fort Riley, Capt. M. Moylan, 7th Cav., has been appointed fire marshal and Lieut. J. W. Nicholson, 7th Cav., assistant.

THE MARINE CORPS.

COLONEL C. G. McCRAWLEY, commandant U. S. Marine Corps, in his annual report for 1886 renews his recommendations of last year as to an increase of the higher grades and a better distribution of rank; also for an increase of second lieutenants and 500 additional privates, as urgently needed. Recruiting has been carried on with some difficulty, but at present the corps is nearer its allowed strength than it has been for some time past. With the completion of the new vessels now building, larger and more numerous guards will be required, and it is hoped that the Department may see proper to press the matter of an increase of officers and men upon Congress at the next session, that if allowed they may be available for duty when the vessels are ready for service.

Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, are submitted, aggregating \$236,517.75, being \$7,250 less than the appropriation for the current year.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

GALENA, 8d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. At New York, being overhauled preparatory to her cruise in the West Indies this winter. Expected to be ready in November. Comdr. George Sumner ordered to command Dec. 1.

OSSEPER, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. A. G. Kellogg. At Norfolk Navy-yard, Va. Will be repaired there.

PENSAZOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns, (f. s. n. a. s.) Capt. Arthur R. Yates. At Norfolk undergoing repairs. Repairs will be finished probably in May, 1889, and it is likely the ship will go out of commission temporarily.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. O. F. Heyerman. At New York, where she will receive extensive repairs.

S. Atlantic Station—Act. Rear Adml. J. H. Gillis.

Mails should be addressed to the care of the U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, unless otherwise noted.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander G. W. Pizman. At Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Oct. 16.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. J. McGowan, Jr. Arrived at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Oct. 6.

TALLAPOOSA, 3d rate, 6 guns, (f. s. a. s.), Comdr. F. W. Dickens. Reported at Montevideo, Uruguay, Oct. 1.

European Station—A. R. Adml. Jas. A. Greer.

Mails should be addressed to care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. B. H. McCalla. Will join flagship at Villefranche in February next. Arrived at Plymouth, England, Nov. 4, and sailed for Gibraltar Nov. 20.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, f. s. e. s., Capt. T. F. Kane. At Villefranche, France, Nov. 1.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Davis. At Leghorn Sept. 5, awaiting arrival of stores. Will cruise in the East, where she will winter.

Pacific Station—Rear Adml. L. A. Kimberly.

Address all mail (unless otherwise noted) for the present to Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Richard P. Leary. At Apia, Samoa, at last accounts, and cruising thereabout. Mail matter for the vessel should be sent in care of U. S. Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Ordered to San Francisco, Cal.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. J. D. Graham. At Honolulu, S. I., Sept. 30.

DOLPHIN, 3d rate, 1 gun, Comdr. George F. F. Wilde. Temporary flagship of Adml. Kimberly. At San Francisco being overhauled, preparatory to her departure for Callao. Expected to sail daily.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander J. B. Cogblan, at Mare Island, Cal. Preparing for sea. Will be ready about Jan. 1, 1889.

MONONGARELA, sails, 2 guns, Store Ship. Commander G. E. Wingate. At Mare Island undergoing repairs. Will be ready about Jan. 1, 1889, and will be sent to Pacific Station as storeship, with headquarters at Payta, Peru. By order, Nov. 12, of Bureau of Construction and Repairs, all work has been stopped on the ship.

NIPISC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. D. W. Mullan. Mail should be addressed in care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C. Left Callao, Peru, Sept. 23, for Samoa.

PINTA, 4th rate, 4 howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. John S. Newell. At Sitka, Alaska, Oct. 19. Lieut. Commander George M. Book has been ordered to command.

TRENTON, 3d rate, 10 guns, Capt. N. H. Farquhar. Left Callao Nov. 20 for Payta. Address mail to care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain C. M. Schoonmaker. At Mare Island, Cal., for repairs.

Asiatic Station—Rear Adml. Ralph Chandler.

Mails should be addressed, Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted. Steamer leaves San Francisco Nov. 23.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Captain Byron Wilson. En route for New York, under sail. Will make the passage via Honolulu and Cape Horn to New York. Arrived at Honolulu October 27.

A correspondent writing to the Baltimore Sun, from the Brooklyn, Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, October 18, says:

This ship arrived here on the 15th instant, just three years from the day she was commissioned. We had a rough passage of forty-one days under sail from Nagasaki, Japan. The old ship, with her propeller on deck and the shaft hole filled in, proved herself a good sailer of the wind, but on the wind she lies no closer than seven points. For one-half hour under top-gallant sails, and with wind one point abaft the beam, she made progress at the rate of an even fourteen knots an hour. The Brooklyn's sails are poor, and much time on the passage was spent in unbending split sails and bending old repaired ones. The principal object in touching at Honolulu was to get new top-sails and foresail, but we can not get the canvas here. It has been decided to have some spare spars made, and to have our sails fully repaired and entirely roped with new roping. We ought to get away from here about November 10, and if our sails hold out and we have good winds, reach New York in 100 days—about February 20. Should these poor sails play out or should the winds in the South Pacific head us too much to the westward, it would not be surprising if we put in at either Auckland in New Zealand or Melbourne in Australia, to lay in new stores or sails. Otherwise, we will probably make no stop between here and New York.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. At Tunchow, China, Oct. 29, and from there to proceed to Hong Kong. Has been ordered to the United States, and expected to arrive in June, 1889.

JUNATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. W. C. Wise. To proceed to New York, via Suez Canal. Left Singapore Oct. 18 en route home. At Aden, Arabia, Nov. 14, per cable.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, f. s. a. s. Comdr. N. M. Dyer. At Shanghai, China, where she will winter.

MONOCACY, 3d rate 6 guns. At Yokohama, Japan, awaiting orders of Navy Department. She will be condemned and sold on station. Lieutenant

Commander Gillpatrick, U. S. N., is at present in charge of the vessel.

OMAHA, 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain F. V. McNair. At Shanghai, China, Oct. 28.

PALOS, 4th rate, 7 howitzers. Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Craig. At Tientsin, China, where she will winter.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. Allen V. Reed. At Navy-yard, New York, fitting out as the flagship of the Asiatic Station. It is expected that the work on this ship will be completed about Dec. 1.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

CONSTELLATION, sails, 10 guns, Commander C. J. Train. Reported by telegraph to have sailed from Hampton Roads, Va., Nov. 4 on a cruise to the West Indies.

MINNESOTA, 19 howitzers, Capt. G. C. Wiltse. Receiving ship for boys. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station K, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 8 howitzers, Receiving Ship for boys. Comdr. F. J. Higginson. Coaster's Island, Harbor, Newport, R. I.

On Special Service.

AND AWAITING ASSIGNMENT.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. At New York Navy-yard to be fitted out for a foreign cruise. Expected to be ready for sea in November. It is thought she will be assigned to the European Station, relieving the *Lancaster*. Captain John A. Howell ordered to command Dec. 1.

BOSTON, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain F. M. Ramsay. At Port au Prince, Hayti, to look after American interests.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. W. S. Cowles. To proceed along the coast to destroy wrecks from Cape Henry to Barnegat.

FORTUNE, tug, Lieutenant O. E. Lasher. En route from Norfolk Navy-yard, with freight for the various yards. At Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., Nov. 13.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Commander A. D. Brown. Left Portsmouth, N. H., Navy-yard Nov. 10 for Hampton Roads, Va. Will take relief officers and crew to Tallapoosa, on South Atlantic Station, and then return and join N. A. Station.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 4 guns, Commander H. F. Picking. At Erie, Penn.

RANGER, 3d rate, 1 gun, Comdr. F. A. Cook. At Mare Island, Cal. To sail for the Southern coast on survey duty, was to have sailed last week.

St. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A. S. Crownshield. N. Y. Public Marine School, N. Y. City, foot of East 26th Street, in winter quarters.

THETIS, 3d rate, 2 machine guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Emory. Left Esquimaux, B. C., Nov. 21. All mail for the *Thetis* should be addressed U. S. S. *Thetis* Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

A telegram was received at the Navy Department, Nov. 21, from Lieut. Comdr. Emory, announcing that the *Thetis* had sailed on that date from Esquimaux, B. C. The *Thetis* will come to San Francisco for some repairs. The last advice received were to the effect that if no instructions were received at Esquimaux from the Department, he would come South late in November.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE U. S. S. *Thetis* arrived at Esquimaux Harbor, Nov. 15, having on board the remains of the late Archbishop Seghers, who was murdered in Alaska.

PAYMER ALLEN has submitted the report on the investigation into the Department of Provisions and Clothing at the Brooklyn Navy-yard and will follow with the investigation of the Construction Department.

THE steam launch *Vixen* having been fully repaired, was given a trial trip around Norfolk harbor Nov. 16, which was very successful. The *Vixen* is now ready for the inland voyage of Admiral Luce to Florida.

THE *Persacola*, now at the Norfolk yard, will shortly be put out of commission. It is ascertained that with the reduced appropriations, which necessarily reduces the force in the Navy-yard, the repairs on the ship will not be completed much before next May.

THIRTEEN riveters at work on the *Maine* at the Brooklyn Navy-yard waited upon Admiral Gherardi with a demand for higher wages, and being by him referred to the Secretary of the Navy, appealed to him, meanwhile intimating that they will strike if their demands were not complied with.

WORD has been received at the Navy Department that the Bethlehem Steel Company, of Bethlehem, Pa., is about ready to start up its works. This company has the contract for supplying the forgings for the 8, 10, and 12 inch guns for the Navy. It has recently erected a steel plant costing over \$1,000,000, and now that its manufactory is in running order it is expected that the forgings will be sent at once to the Washington Gun Foundry, where the guns will be constructed.

THE *Progres Militaire* gives us a description of the opening of the German Naval Academy and School at Kiel, which has cost thus far \$400,000. Vice Admiral Von Blanc, commanding the station, Captain Shering, Director of Naval Instruction, and Rear Admiral Von Heibnitz, his predecessor in that capacity, presided at the ceremony. The speech of Admiral Von Blanc presented special interest on account of its giving an historical summary of the German Navy, which in reality embraces a period of little over 40 years.

La Belle-Poule, for many years used at Toulon as a home for retired veterans, has at last been broken up. In 1840, under Louis Philippe's reign, with the Prince de Joinville commanding, she brought from St. Helena the ashes of Napoleon to France. In breaking up the vessel the workmen found, stored away, two large plates of copper bearing engraved "Septembre, 1838: Sous le règne de Louis Philippe 1er roi des Français," heading a list of the Naval Administration of that date, which had been used at the inauguration of a construction dock.

The *Swatara* arrived at Maldonado, Uruguay, Nov. 27.

The *Trenton* left Callao, Nov. 20, for Payta, Peru, where liberty will be given to the crew. From there she will proceed to Panama to meet the Admiral of the station, and she will then become the flagship.

In recent experiments with the 6 and 8 inch guns at the Naval Ordnance Proving Ground a muzzle velocity of 2,000 feet per second was obtained. The powder gas pressure in the chamber was between 15 and 16 tons to the square inch. This is regulation service velocity and service pressure; estimated range, eight miles.

Three of the five boilers contracted for by the Ordnance Bureau for furnishing power to operate the heavy travelling cranes and other ordnance plant at the Washington Navy-yard, have been erected and will be tested in a few days by the heat and power board, consisting of Comdr. McCormick, Lt. Comdr. Maynard and P. A. Engr. G. W. Baird.

The Navy Department has issued proposals for the construction of the machinery of the armored ship *Maine*, now building at the Navy-yard, New York. Bids will be opened at the Navy Department on Feb. 15, 1889. After the contract is signed the machinery is to be delivered complete on the vessel in two and a half years from date of contract. Proposals for the work will be received from any American shipbuilder and others who can demonstrate three months after contract is signed that they possess the necessary plant in order to carry out the work.

The Secretary of the Navy has designated Commodore Schley, Chief of the Equipment Bureau; Commodore Sigsbee, Chief of Ordnance; Engineer-in-Chief Melville and Chief Naval Constructor Wilson as a Board to prepare plans for, and to secure all possible data concerning, the vessels appropriated for by Congress during its last session. They will prepare plans for all the vessels appropriated for except the steel practice vessel. The plans for that vessel are being made at the Naval Academy. The Board will submit the results of their labor to Mr. Whitney's successor, who will in this way find much of the work looking to the carrying out of the provisions for the increase of the Navy in the last appropriation act already done. The first meeting of the Board was held at the Navy Department on Thursday afternoon and after organizing with Commo. Sigsbee as president, a general talk was indulged in, several designs were examined and a general mapping out of the work commenced. The Board will hereafter meet twice a week or oftener, as the necessity may exist.

The *N. Y. World* says: "The wholesale discharge of workmen from the shops of the Brooklyn Yard delays the departure of all the ships which were undergoing repairs and preparing for a cruise. There were great times on board of the *Richmond*, which has been ordered as flagship to the Asiatic station. Her decks were being overhauled just before the mechanics received instructions to quit work. A number of planks had already been removed from the decks in order to make room for new ones when yesterday's heavy rainstorm set in. The rain poured through the spar deck and down below to the berth deck, where officers and men are quartered. The ward room officers and sailors did not fare so badly and escaped with a slight ducking, but the midshipmen who occupy the starboard stateroom just in front of the ward room were nearly drowned in their bunks and hammocks yesterday morning. A detachment of sailors, wearing knee-boots, were set to work at once with pails and buckets "fishing" in the stateroom. Water was at times almost ankle-deep, and the boiled shirts, frock coats, swords, epaulets, band-boxes, underwear and dancing-shoes strewn about gave the whole a very picturesque appearance. The bailing process was continued while the rain lasted, and the *Richmond's* midshipmen are praying now for a sunny day to dry their wet garments."

The steel cruiser *Atlanta*, now at the Navy-yard New York, is being rapidly filled up with officers and all preparations are made for her getting away from the Yard at an early date. Capt. Bunce will be relieved of the command, Dec. 1, by Capt. John A. Howell. It has been stated that the ship would eventually be sent to Europe as the flagship of that station, relieving the *Laconia*. But the present idea of the Navy Department, if carried out, will interfere somewhat with that plan. It has been determined to send the *Atlanta* on a roving commission, similar to that taken by Commo. Shufeldt in the *Iconoclast* some years ago. The ship will be sent around the world, and it is the object of the Department to have the flag shown in isolated ports, beyond the reach of the ordinary cruising grounds of the ships attached to the various squadrons. The *Atlanta* will leave about the middle of December. It is now stated that the *Yorktown* will not be ready much before next March, although it was promised by the contractors earlier than that date. The ship was launched April 23, and since that time the contractors have received nine payments from the Government, amounting in all to \$364,600. The *Charleston*, which was launched July 25 of the same year, is in a more advanced state of completion than the *Yorktown*, and will be turned over to the Government about the first of the year. Eight payments have also been made to the contractors on account of the *Charleston*, amounting to \$732,000.

The subject of continuing the repairs to the ships and also the work on the new cruisers is just now agitating the officials at the Navy Department. The unusual number of vessels requiring repairs and the extensive nature of these repairs has made considerable of a hole in the appropriation for that purpose. Fully three-fourths has been absorbed and it will require the most careful management to pull through until Congress makes an appropriation. This will practically disable the North Atlantic fleet and their winter cruise to the West Indies will be abandoned. The *Pensacola*, *Yantic* and *Ossipee* will in all probability be put out of commission, as the force is too small to continue the work in anything but a slow manner. The *Richmond*, at New York, requires but little more work, and she will be all ready to leave for the China Station about the middle of December. The same applies to the *Atlanta*, *Mohican* and *Chicago*. Work has been stopped entirely on the *Iroquois* and *Monongahela*, at Mare Island, and all of the double-turreted monitors at the different Navy-yards. Chief Constructor Wilson

has been on an official visit to the New York and Norfolk yards, and will endeavor to make some arrangements whereby the ships nearly ready and those requiring few repairs, can ultimately be finished.

All work on the battle ship *Texas* has been abandoned for the present. The published stories about a board being ordered to enquire into the irregularities and inconsistencies of the original design are without foundation. That there are glaring errors, both in the design and measurement, there can be no doubt, and before the ship can be properly laid down they will have to be corrected or else new designs furnished. The Navy Department officials have nothing to say on the subject pending the "hanging up" of the work. It is not known when the matter will be taken up.

The General Order setting forth the new ratings for the petty officers and enlisted men of the Navy, in accordance with the recommendations of the board appointed to look into the subject, has been prepared by the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, but is still awaiting the signature of the Secretary of the Navy, who, owing to the importance of the subject, desires to give it his personal attention before noting his approval. Much of his time is at present taken up with his annual report, but when this is out of the way he hopes to take up and dispose of the matter without further delay.

In view of the approaching departure of Capt. Howell to command the *Atlanta*, the Naval Advisory Board met at the Navy Department Nov. 22 to consider certain items of work on the Roach cruisers which it is proposed to charge to the assignees. There are still some matters to be settled with the assignees, and it is probable that another and the final meeting will be held the early part of next month, when they will be asked to confer with the Board. The Board as it now stands comprises only two of the original members, Chief Engr. Henderson and Capt. Howell. The other members are Commo. Harmony, Capt. Robeson, Naval Constructor Hansecom, and Messrs. Archibald and Steers, civilian members.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

Nov. 16.—Lieutenant-Commander James H. Dayton, to duty at the Naval Ordnance Proving Ground, Annapolis, Md., Dec. 1.

Passed Assistant Surgeon A. C. Heffenger, to the Kearsarge, Nov. 27.

Assistant Surgeon Patrick N. Bryant, to the Naval Hospital, New York.

Assistant Paymaster W. B. Wilcox, to take passage on the Kearsarge and on arrival at Montevideo to report for duty on board the Tallapoosa.

Chief Engineer Ralph Aston, to duty as inspector of the machinery of the Bennington, now being constructed at Palmer's Iron Works, New York.

Gunner J. R. Grainger, to duty in the Ordnance Department, Navy-yard, New York.

Nov. 17.—Surgeon Daniel McMurtrie, to the receiving ship Vermont.

Assistant Surgeon S. L. Von Wedekind, to the receiving ship New Hampshire.

Paymaster Edwin Putnam, to the *Atlanta*, November 30.

Assistant Engineer Charles E. Rommel, to duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Assistant Engineer W. R. King, to duty at the Naval Academy.

Nov. 19.—Lieutenant Charles Belknap, to examination for promotion.

Nov. 21.—Lieutenant Seaton Schroeder, to command the dynamite cruiser *Vesuvius*.

Lieutenant Charles A. Adams, to receiving ship Vermont.

Boatswain Patrick Haley, to receiving ship New Hampshire.

Nov. 22.—Medical Inspector A. N. S. Oberly, to the *Richmond*, Nov. 20.

Passed Assistant Engineer Wythe M. Parks, to duty at the Chicago Manual Training School.

Detached.

Nov. 16.—Lieutenant-Commander John S. Newell, from the command of the *Pinta* and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Lieutenant-Commander George M. Book, from the receiving ship Vermont and ordered to command the *Pinta*, at Sitka, Alaska.

Lieutenant-Commander R. M. Berry, from the *Atlanta* and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant E. C. Pendleton, from the *Atlanta* and ordered to ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, Washington.

Lieutenant A. R. Coudon, from duty at the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, and ordered to the *Atlanta* as executive.

Lieutenant G. H. Peters, from duty in the Coast Survey and ordered to the *Atlanta*.

Ensigns John M. Poyer and A. L. Key, and Naval Cadets M. L. Miller and Wm. B. Franklin, from the *Richmond* and ordered to the *Atlanta*.

Naval Cadets H. O. Stickney and William B. Moseley, from the *Galena* and ordered to the Kearsarge.

Passed Assistant Paymaster A. K. Michler, from the Tallapoosa, upon the reporting of his relief and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Chief Engineer F. G. McKean, from duty at the Palmer's Iron Works, New York City, and placed on waiting orders.

Nov. 17.—Lieutenant A. W. Dodd, from duty as steel inspector and ordered to the Kearsarge.

Lieutenant W. P. Clason, from the *Atlanta* and ordered to Pittsburgh, Pa., as inspector of steel.

Lieutenant C. S. Richman, from the New Hampshire and ordered to the receiving ship Vermont.

Lieutenant Hero Taylor, from the *Atlanta* and ordered to the Naval Observatory.

the Tallapoosa, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to the Kearsarge.

Paymaster A. W. Bacon, from the *Atlanta*, Nov. 30, and ordered to settle accounts and await orders.

Passed Assistant Engineer W. F. Worthington, from the Naval Academy, Nov. 25, and ordered to the *Atlanta*.

Passed Assistant Engineer J. A. B. Smith, from the *Atlanta*, Nov. 26, and placed on waiting orders.

Assistant Engineer W. B. Day, from the *Atlanta*, Nov. 26, and placed on waiting orders.

Assistant Engineer Charles G. Talcott, from the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Nov. 23, and ordered to the *Atlanta*.

Nov. 19.—Lieutenant Seaton Schroeder, from the *Richmond* and ordered to special duty connected with the dynamite gun cruiser *Vesuvius*.

Lieutenant N. E. Niles, from the Torpedo Station, Nov. 25, and ordered to the *Atlanta*.

Lieutenants J. K. Cogswell, C. P. Rees and A. W. Dodd, Ensigns N. J. L. T. Halpine and H. B. Ashmore and Passed Assistant Surgeon A. C. Heffenger, from the Kearsarge on her arrival at Montevideo and ordered to the Tallapoosa.

Lieutenants C. F. Norton, F. H. Sherman and J. N. Jordan, and Ensign A. L. Hall, from the Tallapoosa on the arrival of the Kearsarge at Montevideo and ordered to the latter vessel.

Nov. 21.—Lieutenant Nathan Sargent, from the Lancaster, European station, and ordered to special duty as Naval Attache to the American Legations at Rome and Vienna.

Ensign F. N. Jenkins, from the *Galena* and ordered to the Kearsarge.

Naval Cadet James H. Read, from the *Richmond* and ordered to the *Atlanta*.

Surgeon Frank B. Stephenson, from Navy yard, Boston, Nov. 30, and ordered to receiving ship *Wabash*.

Boatswain Xavier Perrimond, from the receiving ship New Hampshire and ordered to the Navy-yard, New York.

Nov. 22.—Surgeon Wm. F. Jones, from the *Richmond*, Nov. 20, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant A. B. Wyckoff has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Alliance*, Oct. 27, and placed on waiting orders.

Ensign F. W. Jenkins, from the Kearsarge on arrival at Montevideo, and ordered to the Tallapoosa.

Nov. 23.—Captain F. M. Bunce, from the command of the *Atlanta*, Dec. 1, and placed on waiting orders.

Promoted.

George F. Hawk and Edward T. Witherspoon have been appointed Ensigns in the Navy from July 1 last.

Suspended.

Boatswain John H. Brown, for one year from rank and duty.

Revoked.

Orders of Ensign H. B. Ashmore to the Tallapoosa have been revoked, and he is detached from the *Pensacola* and ordered to the *Yantic*.

Leave.

Civil Engineer F. C. Prindle is granted leave for year, from Dec. 1, with permission to go abroad.

Ensign George W. Denfeld, is granted leave for one month, from Nov. 27.

The Navy Department has received a communication from Actg. Rear Adml. J. H. Gills, announcing that he assumed command of the U. S. naval force on the South Atlantic Station, Oct. 21, 1888. His personal staff is Commander John McGowan, commanding U. S. S. *Swatara*, Chief of Staff; Lieutenant F. E. Sawyer, Flag Lieutenant, and Naval Cadet A. Hartrath, Aide, General Staff—Commander John McGowan, Chief of Staff; Chief Engineer J. A. Scott, Paymaster Edwards Bellows, Surgeon Henry M. Martin and 1st Lieutenant Allen C. Kelton, U. S. Marine Corps. Health of squadron excellent.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths reported to the Navy Department during the week ending Nov. 21:

Thomas O'Connor, machinist, attached to the *Franklin*, died at Portsmouth, Va., Nov. 10, 1888.

Yong Hong, landsman, attached to the *Thetis*, drowned at Sitka, Alaska, Oct. 2, 1888.

Slim Tim, ward room cook, attached to the *Thetis*, drowned at Sitka, Alaska, Oct. 2, 1888.

Charles H. Baldwin, Rear Admiral, died at New York, Nov. 17, 1888.

REVENUE MARINE.

3d Lieut. John A. Lutz, from the steamer *Wolcott* and placed on waiting orders.

Chief Engineer J. E. Fupper, 15 days extension of leave.

Cadet B. O. Crisp, 7 days extension.

1st Lieut. W. H. Roberts, of the steamer *Dexter*, granted 10 days' leave from Nov. 19.

1st Lieut. George E. Thurston, commanding the steamer *Wm. B. Smith*, granted 30 days' leave from Nov. 19, on account of sickness.

1st Lieut. W. H. Hand, commanding steamer *Stevens*, granted leave from Nov. 13 for 15 days.

Captain W. L. Phillips arrived at Newport Nov. 21, relieving Captain L. N. Stodder, who will proceed immediately to New York and assume command of the *Grant*.

First Lieutenant W. H. Roberts has been granted 10 days' leave, and has left for his home—Edgartown, Mass.—and will spend Thanksgiving with his family.

The Revenue steamer *Dexter* is now undergoing repairs at the Old Colony dock, Newport, R. I., preparatory to winter cruising.

TRIBUTE TO A NAVY OFFICER.

Hon. W. C. Whitney, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: I have this day received possession of the schooner *Jane Gray*. For your kindness I return my sincere thanks. The circumstances attending the loss of the *Jane Gray* and her recovery by the *Thetis* are so very extraordinary that I am at a loss to express my regard for Captain Emory and his officers and men. No one but myself can adequately judge of the great efforts of Captain Emory to save the vessel. His generosity in waiving all claim to salvage in my behalf deeply touches me. Their kind and courteous treatment of myself, officers and men will ever be remembered with gratitude. The presence of the *Thetis* in the Arctic we owe to you. Again, in behalf of myself and others, I thank you, and remain,

Respectfully yours,
W. H. KELLY.
BOSTON, CAL., Nov. 10.

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ARMYNAVY.

WHAT WE NEED.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Cincinnati Commercial
Gazette, writing from Indianapolis, says of Mr.
Harrison, the President-elect:

"In selecting a Secretary of the Navy his choice
will fall on one who believes like he does, that the
revenues should not be greatly reduced until the
country has been put in a state of complete de-
fence, both on the coast and by the building of a
sufficient navy. One day while commenting on Mr.
Cleveland's letter of acceptance, he said that the
surplus ought not to frighten any one so long as we
practically had no navy and our long coast line was
without adequate defences; nor while there were
bonds to be paid. In regard to a foreign policy there
is nothing of the dog-in-the-manager about him. He
believes America to be the greatest nation on the
earth, and he would have her respected accordingly;
he would protect native and adopted citizens in
every clime and against all odds; he would have a
wise, firm and strong policy adopted in treating
with all foreign Powers on every subject; he be-
lieves that American commerce should be extended
and new markets opened for the enterprise of Amer-
ican citizens; he believes that the markets of South
America and China ought to be controlled by the
United States, and in selecting a Secretary of State
he will find one who believes in all these things as
he does, and who has the wisdom to conceive the
measures best adapted to carry them into effect."

These are hopeful words and they outline a policy
which will, we believe, if vigorously carried out,
receive the approval of the country. It is well to
note that the criticisms upon the party in power
during the recent heated political contest were in
no instance directed against their expenditures for
the Navy or their appropriations for guns and
coast defences.

What has been done for our Navy is only a be-
ginning. Mr. Herbert, in a speech in Congress,
which was quoted in the JOURNAL of Oct. 27,
showed that if the present programme is carried
out we shall have twelve years hence a Navy which, as
we stated, in our comments on Mr. Herbert's speech,
will place us "at the beginning of the twentieth
century, just where we stood with reference to other
powers forty years before," in 1860. It would seem
that if we are looking forward merely to maintain-
ing a saluting force, or mere ornamental appendage

to our Government, we might as well abolish the
Navy altogether. We have no use for it unless it is
intended to fight, if necessity arise. It exists in
order that the country if it decides to put its foot
down may keep it down.

We are rapidly growing to be the greatest power
in existence—numerically and otherwise considered.
It will be impossible to hold aloof from taking our
share in handling the world's affairs, and unless we
have decided to build a wall round the country,
withdraw our foreign representatives, and shut up
shop, so far as outsiders are concerned, a Navy and
a powerful Navy is an absolute necessity. There is
no foreign diplomacy possible without one. It is
folly to talk of a force of less than 200 ships as a
minimum, and we are sure the country will soon
come to see this. Nor is there any use in talking of
building effective war ships of less than 3,000 tons.
Anything below this can serve only as a skirmish
line. We can, of course, get high speed in a smaller
ship, but we cannot get any defence, coal capacity,
or strength of structure. To come below 3,000, and
preserve speed, means cutting down everything to
the lowest possible limit in the scantling. Some
small ships are of course a necessity, but our
future Navy ought to have not less than 140 of its
200 vessels of 3,000 tons and over.

The truth is we have, without the slightest reason
in the world, become as completely demoralized on
the subject of expenditures, by the everlasting
gabble about national economies, as a small trades-
man whose bank account is overdrawn. It is not
necessary to enter into the controversies between
the parties to declare our hearty satisfaction with
the fact that this sort of talk has been discredited
at the polls. We hope it will encourage those who
are coming into power to take a liberal view of the
possibilities and the necessities of this great nation.
We are entering upon a new era, and one which
obviously forbids our standing aside in selfish isola-
tion. We must be prepared for it. No nation can
choose its own role; it is made for it by the circum-
stances of its time, the character of its people, and
the nature of its environment. What is there in
any of these to suggest that we are to play the part
of a gouty old gentleman, sitting in his ingle side,
and sighing over the remembrances of his departed
activity? Yet, is it not this role which so much of
our picayune legislation is preparing us for?

There is an enormous fallacy which seems to con-
trol the American mind, or at least the American
legislative mind; this is that the expenditures for
war and military training are necessarily wasteful.
Let us consider a moment: the productive capacity
of the individual man is estimated at five hundred
dollars annually. If it be granted that this produc-
tive capacity may be increased only five per cent.
by judicious military training, due to its disci-
plinary and educational effect, this gain in Ger-
many, for example, annually exceeds the entire
cost of the German Army by fifteen millions of
dollars. This estimate of five per cent. is very low,
and we learn of an English contractor in Berlin
who states that he pays the laborers who have
passed through the army thirty per cent. more than
his ordinary laborers receive. They are worth the
difference, for they have learned to make the most
of their ability by concerted action, instead of wast-
ing their powers as others do who have no such
training. This takes no account of the gain in
health and vigor, and it is a matter of observation
that the ex-soldiers produce better children, govern
their families better, are more stable in conduct.

Does it never occur to our politico-economists to
ask why it is that poor army-ridden Germany, which
so excites their commiseration, is making such
enormous strides in wealth and relative greatness?
We have no question that the great advance of Ger-
many in commerce of late years is largely due to the
habits of discipline, the power of organization and
the capacity for co-operative effort which Army
training has developed and which have thus per-
meated Germany. To say that the time spent in
the Army is lost is to declare that all the time de-
voted to school or other training is wasted.

Italy is another nation which owes everything to
the adoption of the principle of universal military
service and military training. "No longer dis-
tracted by feuds and factions," says Charles Martel,
"no longer tyrannized over by turbulent nobles or

an insurgent democracy, Italy, for the first time since her more ancient glories, has the possibility of developing all those varied gifts which nature has so plentifully bestowed upon her, of extending and consolidating her power—military, commercial and economical—and of making her name respected among the nations of the world." Recall the task that Italy had set before her in building up a consolidated nationality out of the seven small States which went to pieces a quarter of a century ago under the blows of Garibaldi, Victor Emanuel and Cavour! "Compulsory military service," says General Baron Haymerlé, "could alone lead rapidly to the desired ends, bringing each day into immediate contact races absolutely unknown to each other, and inculcating the idea of a great national family stretching from north to south. The nation and the army exercise on one another a reciprocal influence, the happy effects of which are everywhere felt, and to-day the army has become the most popular institution of Italy; a matter apart from all the varying vicissitudes of party strife."

Do we forget how much the universal military service of our great war has had to do with the consolidation of the American nationality and the binding together of North and South, East and West in common bonds, as they were never united before? Do we forget how much the training of the camp and the field has done for the manhood and the working capacity of the present generation of Americans, and are we to suffer this lesson of such recent experience to be ignored? Speaking in a mere pecuniary sense, we believe that every dollar spent upon the war has already been returned in a development of national wealth which would have been longer delayed but for the stimulus our national energies received from war. It is this more than anything else that has advanced us during the last quarter of a century to the very front of nations, in national resources and wealth and producing capacity. The same result would follow systematic and national military training without war, but we must remember that the effects of our previous experience in this line will not always last and are, indeed, year by year disappearing, so far as their results upon individual character and training are concerned. The least that can be done is to give prompt attention to General Schofield's modest request for the addition of five thousand men to the Army. It would be well to go beyond this and devise some such system for extending the benefits of military training as the one suggested by that wise and experienced soldier, General August V. Kautz, U. S. Army.

UNLESS Congress comes to the rescue early in the coming session there will be very little doing at any of the Navy-yards in the way of repairs to ships after Jan. 1. Of the \$800,000 appropriated for repairs to ships over three-fourths has already been expended. So low has the fund now become that all repairs have been stopped except on the *Richmond* and *Galena*, a light force having recently been taken on again at the New York yard in order to complete the few items of work yet remaining to be done.

THE President has directed the return to their reservation in Montana of the three Crow Indian prisoners, "Crazy-Head," "Know-His-Cows," and "Carries-His-Food," now at the Carlisle school, who were arrested at the time of and for participation in the Sword-Bearer outbreak. These Indians are afflicted with scrofulous and other diseases, which make their longer detention at Carlisle undesirable and not likely to serve any useful purpose.

A LONDON correspondent of the *New York Times*, writing of European affairs, says: "We are measurably nearer war than we were a year ago, for the double reason that Russia's slow preparations are so much more complete, and that young William's presence on the German throne adds an eccentric and disturbing element to the situation which did not then exist."

At the meeting last week at Indianapolis of the Knights of Labor the Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts, D. D., of New York, was especially severe on Sunday trains and military parades of the Regular Army at the various posts throughout the country.

THE first proof sheets of the Army Register for 1889 have been received at the Adjutant General's Office from the Government printer, and are now in process of revision by Mr. Brown, register clerk.

THE following letter and endorsement explain themselves:

WAR DEPT., WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 9, 1888.

Sir: I have the honor to inclose a communication of the 2d ultimo from Brig. Gen. John Gibbon, commanding the Department of the Columbia, inclosing charges and specifications preferred against Col. Thos. M. Anderson, 14th Inf., and requesting that a general court-martial be appointed for his trial, together with a communication of the 12th ultimo from Col. Anderson, submitting a statement regarding the charges in question, and copies of correspondence in the case.

There would appear to be many good reasons why the request of Gen. Gibbon should not be granted. From the papers as submitted it does not appear that the charges as laid could be substantiated, and it has a bad effect on the morale and discipline of a command to have a court-martial upon an officer of rank without conviction following. The command is then inevitably divided into two factions, one of which holds that the charges were frivolous and vexatious, and the other that it is impossible to ever convict an officer of high rank. In this case it is evident that Col. Anderson explained his reasons for not going out with the command some time in advance of the parade, and the reasons would appear to be satisfactory ones. It would appear that his explanation completely disposes of the second charge. The other charge and specifications also appear to be explained, and even if not it would not appear to be a case calling for such severe treatment. It is a pity, perhaps, that Col. Anderson should have gone to Portland when not feeling well enough to attend the ceremonies ordered by the Department Commander, but it is not thought that he exceeded his right in so doing. He was in command of his men and had the undoubted power to grant a permit to leave the post to any officer, including himself. It may not have been in good military taste for him to do so, but it undoubtedly lay in his power legally to do so, and the instructions to parade his whole command could only mean the whole command present for duty. This it appears was paraded, and the orders were complied with. Very respectfully,
R. M. FREELY, Actg. Secy. of War.

The President (4 inclosures).

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Oct. 22, 1888.

On reading the charges and specifications submitted with the application for the appointment of said Court-martial with the endorsements upon said applications and the views of the Secretary of War thereon and having considered the statements of Colonel Anderson also submitted, I have concluded that the Court-martial requested should not be appointed although the conduct of Colonel Anderson in the premises cannot be justified by the strict rules of propriety and soldierly conduct.

(Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE ASA BIRD GARDINER, U. S. A., prepared the brief and made the argument on behalf of the War Department in the important case of Major William Smith, which was decided by the Court of Claims, and which we reported last week, and General Heber J. May appeared for the Treasury Department, and argued in support of the rulings of the Second Comptroller. In all the cases thus far submitted to the Court of Claims by Secretary Endicott, his counsel, Major Gardiner, has been able to secure favorable opinions overruling the decisions of the Treasury officials.

THE inscriptions on the Seward monument, unveiled at Auburn, N. Y., Nov. 15, reads, on the north face: "William H. Seward, 1801-1872." On the west face are the last eight lines of Randolph's sonnet on Seward, and on the south is the following sentence from Seward's California speech in the Senate, delivered March 11, 1850: "The Constitution regulates our stewardship; the Constitution devotes the domain to union, to justice, to defence, to welfare, and to liberty, but there is a higher law than the Constitution which regulates our authority over the domain and devotes it to the same noble purposes."

THE Board on Ordnance and Fortification gave a hearing to General Berdan on his various schemes of coast defence during the past week, and during the coming week will listen to the remarks of any other inventors who may have propositions to submit.

PAYMASTER ALBERT W. BACON, U. S. N., attached to the *Atlanta*, is in Washington on official business.

LIEUTENANT F. G. HODGSON, 6th Cav., and Mrs. Hodgson passed a few pleasant days in Athens, Ga., on their way to the Augusta Exposition, where Lt. Hodgson was one of the judges of the prize drills and cavalry tilt.

DEPUTY JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL T. F. BARR, U. S. A., on duty in the Division of the Missouri, is in Washington on special duty. He left Nov. 22 for a few days' visit to friends in Lynchburg, Va., but will return on Monday.

THE London *Army and Navy Gazette* reports that Passed Asst. Surg. C. G. HERNDON, surgeon of the U. S. corvette *Enterprise*, in Plymouth Sound, was on Nov. 6 removed to the Royal Naval Hospital at Stonehouse for medical treatment.

MRS. A. G. KELLOGG, wife of Commander Kellogg, U. S. N., and family have taken apartments at the Richmond Flats, Washington, during the absence of Commander Kellogg, who is in command of the *Ossipee*, of the North Atlantic Squadron.

REAR ADMIRAL JAMES E. JOUETT, U. S. N., came down from his farm in Howard County, Md., to Washington early in the week, en route to Hampton Roads, Va. He is president of the Naval Inspection Board, which inspected the *Kearsarge* yesterday.

ON Saturday, Dec. 22, at 12 o'clock, noon, Mertie Mosely Lorain, daughter of the late Maj. L. Lorain, 1st Art., will be quietly married at her mother's home in Baltimore to Ensign E. A. Anderson, U. S. Navy, son of Dr. E. A. Anderson, of Wilmington, N. C. No cards.

LIEUTENANT NATHAN SARGENT, U. S. N., who has been the flag lieutenant of the European Squadron for several years, has been detached and ordered to assume the duties of naval attaché to the American Legation at Vienna and Rome. Lieut. Sargent is a son of ex-Senator Sargent.

RECENT DEATHS.

REAR ADMIRAL CHARLES H. BALDWIN, U. S. N., retired, one of the best known officers of the Navy, died Nov. 17, at his residence in New York City, of Bright's disease, from which he had long been a sufferer. About a fortnight ago he became seriously ill and no hope was entertained of his recovery. Admiral Baldwin was born in New York, Sept. 5, 1822; was appointed to the Navy, April 24, 1839, and attached to the frigate *Brandwine*, of the Mediterranean squadron; subsequently served on the sloops *Vandalia* and *Fairfield*. In 1844-5 he was at the Naval School in Philadelphia; was promoted to passed midshipman, July 2, 1845, and was attached to the frigate *Congress* of the Pacific squadron, 1845-9. In the war with Mexico he was engaged in the operations around Mazatlan. During this period he fought in two engagements with the enemy. He was commissioned lieutenant, Dec. 2, 1853, and resigned Feb. 28, 1854. He re-entered the Service in 1861 as lieutenant, and commanded the steamer *Clifton* at the passage of Forts Jackson and St. Philips, the capture of New Orleans, and also at the first attack on Vicksburg in 1862. On Nov. 18, 1862, he was promoted commander and commanded the steamer *Vanderbilt*; was engaged in special service in 1863-4, was on ordnance duty at Mare Island Navy-yard, 1864-7, and was fleet captain of the Northern Pacific squadron in 1868-9; was commissioned a captain, June 12, 1869, was inspector of ordnance at Mare Island in 1869-71, commanded the *Colorado* of the Asiatic squadron in 1871-3, and the Naval *Reindeer* at San Francisco, in 1873; commissioned commodore, Aug. 8, 1876, and was a member of the Board of Examiners in 1876-8. He was promoted rear admiral, Jan. 31, 1883, and was assigned to the command of the European Station, where he remained until retired, Sept. 3, 1884. The funeral took place on Tuesday from St. Thomas's Church and was an impressive ceremonial. The military escort consisted of sailors and marines. The sailors, about 500 in all, were in four battalions, under command of Lt. Comdr. Louis Kingsley, of the *Richmond*, acting as brigadier general, and was made up from the *Richmond*, *Yantic*, *Atlantic* and *Galena*. His staff comprised Ensign John M. Poyer and Surgeon Dwight Dickinson, and his aids were Ensign Albert L. Key and Naval Cadet F. B. Bassett, Jr. The battalions of Marines were under command of Captain Edward P. Meeker, U. S. Marine Corps; Lieut. Comdr. Robt. M. Berry, of the *Atlantic*; Lieut. Arthur B. Speyers, of the *Galena*, and Lieut. J. H. C. Coffin, of the *Richmond*. Eight petty officers from the *Richmond* carried the coffin into the church, and as they placed it before the altar the sailors drew up on either side of it, one standing at the foot of it bearing the Rear Admiral's flag, a small blue flag with two silver stars. Just behind these stood the pall bearers—Rear Admiral Gherardi, Gen. Geo. W. Cullum, John W. Hamersley, the Hon. Levi P. Morton, Gen. Wm. T. Sherman, D. O. Mills, Rear Admiral Rhind and Ellsworth Westervelt. The casket was of oak, covered with black cloth, and on the silver plate was inscribed:

"Charles H. Baldwin, Rear-Admiral, U. S. N., Born Sept. 5, 1822. Died Nov. 17, 1888."

After the ceremonies at St. Thomas's the remains were taken to St. Mark's Church, in the church yard of which the remains were interred. Admiral Baldwin leaves one son, Charles, and one daughter, Mrs. Deacon, children of his first wife. His second wife, who survives him, was a Miss Morgan.

A MERITORIOUS officer, Major Henry J. Farnsworth, Inspector General, U. S. A., died Nov. 19 at Fort Monroe, Va., to which post he was recently sent from Washington for medical treatment, he having been quite ill in Washington for some time past. Major Farnsworth was born in New York, and in July, 1864, received the appointment of captain and A. Q. M. of volunteers, and served with much efficiency in the Shenandoah Valley, receiving the brevets of major and lieutenant colonel, U. S. V. He was mustered out Sept. 1, 1867, to accept the appointment of 1st lieutenant 34th U. S. Infantry, and received the brevet of captain in the Regular Army for "faithful and efficient services during the war." In 1870 he was transferred to the 8th Cavalry, and promoted captain in that regiment May 17, 1876. On the 23d of September, 1885, he was appointed inspector general, with the rank of major, and assigned to duty in Washington. Some years ago Major Farnsworth served on the staff of Major-Gen. Meade and was held in high esteem by that officer. His death will be sincerely mourned by a large circle of friends. The remains were taken to Washington for interment in the Arlington National Cemetery, the cavalry command at Fort Myer, Va., acting as funeral escort. Adjt.-Gen. Drum and Insp.-Gen. Baird went to Fort Monroe and accompanied the remains to Washington.

The death of Major Farnsworth was not a surprise, but the announcement was none the less painful to his friends. He had been in ill health for some

months, and all hope of his recovery was abandoned weeks ago. He died of dropsy. The remains were met at the landing of the Norfolk boat in Washington, and escorted by the troops of cavalry from Fort Myer, Colonel Carpenter commanding, to Washington Cemetery, where the interment took place, in obedience to the wishes of the deceased. The pall bearers were Major E. B. Sanford, 1st Cavalry; Major W. F. Tucker, Pay Department; Major H. W. Lawton, Inspector-General's Department.

MAJOR LYMAN BISSELL, U. S. A., retired, who died Nov. 22 at his home in New Haven, Conn., was appointed 1st Lieutenant of infantry, Feb. 4, 1847; soon afterwards assigned to the 9th Infantry, promoted captain, Sept. 8, 1847, and disbanded in August, 1848. He was Chief of Police of New Haven from 1849 to 1855, and then re-entered the Regular Army as 1st Lieutenant, 9th Infantry; promoted captain in 1861; major, 11th Infantry, in 1864, and retired Dec. 31, 1870, for disability contracted in the line of duty. After his retirement he settled at New Haven, where he was held in high esteem.

MRS. INGRAHAM, who died at Charleston, S. C., Nov. 18, was the wife of Duncan N. Ingraham, formerly Captain, U. S. Navy, who resigned in February, 1861, and linked his fortunes with the Confederacy. He is still living at the age of 87. Mrs. Ingraham was the granddaughter of Henry Laurens, president of the Continental Congress during the Revolutionary War, and also of John Rutledge, the Revolutionary Governor of South Carolina, and the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Her uncle, Col. John Laurens, was Washington's aide-de-camp and the Minister to France who arranged the negotiations with the French Government that brought about the surrender of Yorktown. Another uncle, Edward Rutledge, was one of the early Governors of South Carolina, and with Henry Laurens signed the Declaration of Independence. Her five daughters and two sons who survive her are the only connections between the historical Rutledge and Laurens families.

MAJOR JOSEPH H. LA MOTTE, who died at Ferguson, Mo., Nov. 15, aged 81, entered West Point from North Carolina in 1833, was graduated in 1837, and assigned to the 1st Infantry. He served in the Florida War in 1837-38, was at the battle of Okecho-hee and was aide-de-camp for several months to Gen. Taylor. When the Mexican War broke out he was captain of the 1st U. S. Infantry, was severely wounded at the battle of Monterrey in September, 1846, and received the brevet of major for his gallantry. In 1852 he was promoted Major 5th Inf., and resigned Oct. 31, 1853, and engaged in farming near St. Louis.

CAPTAIN I. N. BURRITT, editor of the Washington Sunday Herald, died Nov. 22 at the Garfield Hospital, after a long and painful illness, from cancer. He was an ex-officer of volunteers and a member of the Loyal Legion.

PROFESSOR ROBERT R. RAYMOND died at Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 16, aged 71. He was the father of Major C. W. Raymond, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A. The funeral took place on Monday and was largely attended.

MRS. THOS. K. ROBSON, of Enston, Pa., died at Dorchester, Mass., Nov. 19, of cancer of the stomach. His daughter is the wife of Lieut. L. L. Bruff, Ordnance Dept., U. S. A.

MRS. HOOVER, wife of Naval Constructor John B. Hoover, U. S. N., of the New York Navy yard, died Nov. 20 at her residence on Flushing ave., Brooklyn.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

At a meeting of the New York Commandery, to be held at the Metropolitan Hotel, Dec. 5, the following will be initiated for: Lieut. J. H. Moore, U. S. V.; Capt. T. H. C. Kincaid, N. G. S. N. Y.; Geo. B. Butler, formerly Lieutenant, 3d U. S. Inf.; Capt. H. Littlejohn, U. S. V.; Geo. L. S. Wilson, U. S. Y.; Gen. John Hammond, U. S. V.; Col. R. A. Brown, U. S. V.; Capt. P. Oates, U. S. V.; Lieut. J. Walker, U. S. V.; Lieut. J. F. Pettit, U. S. V.; Surg. F. B. Gillette, U. S. V.; Lieut. P. R. Gray, U. S. V.; Lieut. M. Sprague, U. S. V.; Col. R. P. Lincoln, U. S. V.; Lieut. Comdr. C. E. McKay, U. S. Navy, retired; Surg. A. D. Rockwell, U. S. V., and Messrs. H. Leutner and F. S. Leoser. At this meeting a paper on War Reminiscences will be read by Gen. H. L. Burnett, U. S. V.; Paymaster A. Burtis, U. S. N., and Lieut. R. R. Steedman, U. S. A., have recently been transferred to this Commandery.

LIEUTENANT JOHN WYCKOFF, R. M. Service, has returned from leave and reported for duty on the Dexter.

CAPTAIN E. C. GILBREATH, 11th U. S. Infantry, left Sackett's Harbor on Wednesday, on a week's leave of absence.

The officers attached to the Washington Barracks will inaugurate their usual winter series of fortnightly hops on Thursday evening next.

The following Army officers registered at the War Department this week: 1st Lieut. F. H. Barnhart, 8th Inf.; Major O. H. Ernst, Engs.; Capt. Eugene Griffin, Engs.; Surg. John Brooke; Lieut. Col. S. M. Mansfield, Engs.; 1st Lieut. F. Jarvis Patten, 21st Inf.; Col. R. S. Granger, retired; 2d Lieut. R. C. Croxton, 5th Inf.; Capt. F. C. Grugan, 2d Art.; Capt. E. C. Gilbreath, 11th Inf.; Capt. E. L. Zalinski, 5th Artillery.

The 6-inch steel cast gun manufactured by the Pittsburgh Steel Casting Company will be tested at the naval ordnance proving ground, Annapolis, Md., Dec. 5, weather permitting. The same class of gun, manufactured by the Standard Steel Company, has been sent to the proving ground, and the experiments with it will depend upon the results obtained by the gun manufactured by the other Pittsburgh Company. The two 8-inch guns for the Chicago have been tested and forwarded to their destination. They are reported to have given very satisfactory results, which, however, the Ordnance Department declines to make public.

GAMBLING IN THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Chronicle:

SIR: The following was clipped from the Chronicle of this date:

AN ARMY OFFICER'S LIFE.

Boston Herald.

Yes, I left a lieutenant in the Regular Service at \$125 a month and took a position at three-fifths of that salary simply because I couldn't stay in the Army and preserve my independence, said a retired Army officer to a St. Louis newspaper man. A commissioned officer in a fort or recruiting depot where there are other commissioned officers is expected to carouse and gamble as long as his money lasts and if he don't he is nobody. He can't be economical and thrifty, no matter how hard he may try—his associates won't let him. There are frequent and very expensive social events at the post, and he must chip in his share on the barest mention of the matter. There are nightly poker parties to which he is invited, and which are likely to keep him "broke" 20 out of every 30 days, but he cannot refuse either to chip in or to attend, unless he is willing to be ostracized by those who are almost his only companions. I don't know a single officer from West Point, of anything like my age, who owns even a small homestead, and it's all due to this infernal system of carousing and gambling.

I have had considerable experience in connection with five geographical departments of the Army, including West Point when it was reckoned as a department, and I wish to assure you and your readers that the statements made are without foundation in fact.

There is no post or garrison within my knowledge where the officers, with the fewest exceptions, are not, to say the least, gentlemen, and I do not believe that any officer can possibly lose caste because he is not a gambler. It may be true that the pay is insufficient to enable a young officer to secure a homestead. It would be impossible for him to do it, and also to support a family, upon his pay. I have never known our Army to be less addicted to drink in the 38 years I have been connected with it, than to-day. While I long for a high standard of morals, knowing, according to our West Point motto text, that "righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people," I do believe that such slanders as that put forth as coming from a retired Army officer is calculated to prejudice the minds of the people against an honorable body and a worthy class of public servants. Falsehood and slander can hardly be expected to breed reformation or be a spur to good conduct. Very truly yours,

O. O. HOWARD, Major-General U. S. Army.
SAN FRANCISCO, November 12.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNA POLIS, Md., Nov. 20, 1888.

THE last of the outdoor drills takes place this week, for all of which I suppose the cadets are very happy, since the weather is getting too cold and disagreeable to render them very enjoyable. The drill this week for the battalion is Battalion of Artillery.

The first entertainment of the season for the cadets was given in the institute building by Mr. Fry and consisted in juggling and sleight of hand performances. Many of his remarks and tricks were very funny indeed, and brought forth rounds of applause. Cadet Ensign J. B. Patton and Cadet Petty Officer C. G. Long looked after the seating of the audience.

The invitations to the series of hops to be given by the 1st class have at last arrived. There are to be 11 hops in all, two of which will last until 11 o'clock and the others will close at 10 p. m. The hops this year begin at 7.30, and not 8, as heretofore, and it is sincerely hoped that people will not put off coming until such a late hour, as has been the custom formerly; when the full time is employed, 10 o'clock hops are surely short enough.

The cadets received a letter from the University of Virginia this week, stating that they would not be able to play next Saturday. Unless a game can be arranged with St. Johns for this date there will be no game until Thanksgiving Day.

Naval Cadet E. T. Ryan, of the 2d class, who has been so sick at home, reported at the Academy Saturday last, and is at present in the hospital; he does not intend going on with his class since he has lost so much time and is now awaiting the result of the application for leave; during his illness he was under the treatment of Surg. J. Rufus Tyson, U. S. Navy, in New York City. Cadets Moffett, Koehersperger and Eaton, of the same class, are still at home, not being improved sufficiently to return to the Academy.

Miss Edith Taylor is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. H. S. Holcombe, in Annapolis. She has recently been visiting friends in Baltimore.

Prof. J. M. Rice, U. S. N., head of the Department of Applied Mathematics, has been granted a week's leave; during this time he expects to visit West Point and Cornell University for the purpose of examining the methods used in those schools in the instruction of students in the studies which come under his department.

Dr. Harmon visited Baltimore last Saturday.

Medical Inspector T. C. Walton left Annapolis, Monday, on business.

By permission from the Superintendent and from the head of the Department of Ordnance and Gunners, the mess hall boys were permitted to use three of the smooth-bore howitzers in a Republican parade, which takes place in Annapolis to-night.

Though not officially announced, it is understood that P. A. Engr. W. F. Worthington has been detached.

THE November roster of the Department of the Missouri reports Lieut. H. F. Bateman, 10th Inf., Fort Crawford, absent sick. Lieut. Bateman is at Bellefontaine, O., suffering from an injury to one of his limbs.

CAPTAIN E. L. ZALINSKI, 5th Art., has been in Washington this week consulting with the Chief of Ordnance and Chief of Engineers as to the appropriation of \$400,000 for pneumatic dynamite guns. It is the purpose of the Ordnance Bureau to advertise for proposals for furnishing these guns at an early date, but before preparing specifications, etc., the Department desired to have some information from Lieut. Zalinski upon many points in connection with the manufacture of the guns. Although it is well known to the Ordnance Bureau that Congress had in view the Zalinski gun when the appropriation was made, it has been thought desirable to advertise for bids in order that Lieut. Graydon, and any others who may claim recognition under the provisions of the bill, may have an opportunity to submit propositions.

SEAL-SKIN SACS GIVEN AWAY.

THE publishers of GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK are offering to club readers and subscribers a Seal-Skin Sack. For full particulars send 15 cents for the Christmas number to GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, Philadelphia. Now ready.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

The leave of absence for seven days granted Maj. Alexander C. M. Pennington, 4th Art., Ft. Monroe, Va., and extended ten days, is further extended five days. (S. O. 248, Div. Atl., Nov. 23.)

A G. C. M. will meet at Fort Hamilton, Nov. 26. Detail: Major Abram C. Wildrick, Capt. Paul Roemer, 1st Lieut. Luigi Loma, Wm. H. Coffin, Granger Adams, Harvey C. Carbaugh, 2d Lieut. John W. Ruckman, 5th Art., and 2d Lieut. Thomas Ridgway, 5th Art., J. A. (S. O. 248, Div. Atl., Nov. 23.)

Lt.-Col. E. G. Bush, 11th Inf., will inspect medical property at Madison Barracks, N. Y., for which Capt. Clarence Ewen, assistant surgeon, is responsible. (S. O. 248, Div. Atl., Nov. 23.)

The leave for 7 days granted 2d Lt. Robt. L. Hirst, 14th Inf., Madison Barracks, is extended one day. (S. O. 48, Div. Atl., Nov. 23.)

Leave for ten days granted 2d Lieut. Adelbert Cronkhite, 4th Art., Fort Trumbull. (S. O. 248, Div. Atl., Nov. 23.)

By direction of the Secretary of War, a Board of Officers, to consist of Majs. Chas. F. Allen, Chas. E. L. B. Davis and James B. Quinn, U. S. E., will assemble at Marquette, Mich., to establish the harbor lines in Marquette Harbor, Mich. (S. O. 64, C. E., Nov. 18.)

Leave for 25 days, to begin about Dec. 10, is granted Maj. James B. Quinn, C. E. (S. O. 64, C. E., Nov. 19.)

The leave of Asst. Surg. J. V. R. Hoff is extended one month. Paymaster W. F. Tucker will proceed to Forts Monroe and McHenry to pay troops. Major R. T. Frank, 1st Art., is assigned to command of Fort Monroe and the Artillery School. Major M. F. Miller, 5th Art., will report for duty at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe (S. O., Nov. 23, H. Q. A.)

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. B.—You stand No. 59 on the Commissary Sergeant list.

Fritz.—We have a translation of the new German Drill-book in manuscript. It has never been published in this country.

Max.—You will be examined early in December, and the post surgeon has been so notified. All stewards whose term expired up to Sept. 17 have been examined.

J. H. C. asks: About what time will the Alliance start for the United States? Ans.—It is not known. Navy Department says not for a long time.

X.—The authorized enlisted strength of a light battery of artillery of the Regular Army, at present, is 65. You second question can only be answered *à la* Mrs. Malaprop. "Comparisons are odorous."

Antique.—The thimble was originally called a thumb bell by the English because worn on the thumb, then a thimble, and finally its present name. It was a Dutch invention and was first brought to England in 1606.

D. D.—Read carefully G. O. 95, A. G. O., of Nov. 10, 1888, published in JOURNAL of Nov. 17, 1888, page 225, and you will see in detail the causes for which retained pay is forfeited. As it now stands, desertion during the period of enlistment does not necessarily forfeit retained pay.

B. B.—By the first of January it is expected that the new post at Atlanta will be far enough advanced to accommodate six companies. In view of the contemplated changes in stations of artillery regiments, however, it is doubtful if the post will be garrisoned until several months later.

P. F. S. asks: Please give me the counts or numbers for the movement of firing lying down, as given to the new recruits in the Regular Army. Ans.—First the squad is brought to an order arms. The instructor then commands: 1. Squad. 2. Lie down. This being accomplished according to prescribed form, the instructor directs the men to raise the leaf of the rear sight and then commands: 1. Third (the soldier cocks the piece). 2. Exercise (as prescribed in the manual). This is but an outline. Blunt's "Rifle and Carbine Firing" for the U. S. Army, pages 43 to 61, inclusive, will give you full and detailed information, with illustrations, of the several positions.

J. T.—The candidate for the Military Academy from the 4th Congressional District of California has been nominated: If he is admitted next June no vacancy will occur before 1893. In the 5th District the present cadet is Thomas W. Hardy, and there will be no vacancy until 1892. President Cleveland has three appointments at the Military Academy and President-elect Harrison will have two in 1890. In the Naval Academy there is a vacancy in the 4th Congressional District of California in 1891 and one in the 5th in 1893. This will change the age for admission into the Naval Academy did not become a law.

J. A. N. asks: 1. What is the latest regulation in regard to fatigue coats for officers of the U. S. Army? Ans.—The undress coat for officers "for fatigue duty and ordinary wear" is a "sack coat of dark blue cloth or serge-falling collar, single-breasted, with five buttons in front and three small buttons on the under seam of the cuff of each sleeve, same as those worn on the dress coat. The skirt to extend from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ the distance from the hip joint to the bend of the knee. Shoulder straps are always worn with this coat.

2. In the U. S. Army is the letter of the company worn in addition to the number of the regiment? Ans.—Enlisted men wear the number of regiment and letter of company on the forage cap.

3. Where can a copy of the laws and regulations, N. G., S. N. Y., be bought? Ans.—Ridgback and Co., 141 Grand street, N. Y. City; price, \$1.25, cloth.

Importations by Navy Officers.—The decision you refer to appeared in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Nov. 6, 1886, and in the INTERNAL REVENUE RECORD of Nov. 8, 1886. In the Solicitor of the Treasury decided that wines purchased by naval vessels are not dutiable if retained on ship-board for consumption there. Articles brought by naval officers for the use of other persons than themselves, whether as gifts or otherwise, are held to be dutiable. As to articles brought for the officers' own use the Solicitor says: "The question whether they are dutiable or not, depends upon whether they are wearing apparel in actual use and personal effects, not merchandise. If they are, they are free of duty. It is a question requiring the judgment and discrimination of the collector after receiving the evidence by affidavit or otherwise of the owner, as in other cases. As to what constitutes wearing apparel in actual use and personal effects, the Supreme Court in *Astor v. Merritt*, 11th U. S., 302, has given a very wide and liberal construction to the statute. It is not essential that the wearing apparel, such as the gloves, stockings, etc., in this case shall have been worn on the person; but they fulfil the conditions entitling them to exemption, if bought in a reasonable quantity and within a reasonable amount in suitable to the station in life and the means of the owner, and for the purpose of forming part of his present wardrobe. And the same liberal view was held as to personal effects, the words 'not merchandise' in the statute being considered as defining and explaining the intent of Congress."

THE STATE TROOPS.

STATE ENCAMPMENTS.

PENNSYLVANIA—BRIGADE CAMPS.

We continue here our synopsis of the reports upon the State camps made to the War Department by the Army officers detailed for that purpose.

Major A. M. Pennington, 4th Art., Bvt. Colonel, U. S. Army, reports on the three State camps of Pennsylvania, which were fully described here at the time. The 1st Brigade, Brig.-Gen. R. Snowden, had 83 per cent., 2,449, present; 2d Brigade, Brig.-Gen. John A. Wiley, 97.3 per cent., 2,023, and the 3d Brigade, Brig.-Gen. J. P. S. Gobin, 96.6 per cent., 2,541. Total for the division, 8,013. Every officer and man of the 4th and 5th Regts., and of Battery B was present and but two officers absent from the 10th.

The camps of the different organizations were, with the exception of those in the second brigade, laid out practically as prescribed in the regulations. A departure was made in this brigade in placing the kitchens and sinks of some of the regiments in rear of the line of officers' tents, and in others on the flank. The former method is not to be commended from any point of view. The soil in the camps of the 1st and 3d brigades was well adapted for camping purposes, while that of the 2d was on ground that quickly became muddy in wet weather, and remained so for some time. The camps were supplied with excellent water by piping it from neighboring sources of supply. The State possesses a sufficient quantity of tentage to accommodate the entire division. It is all in excellent order. There was a want of uniformity in the furniture of the tents as well as in the bedding. There were too many boxes, trunks, and valises in view. It was apparent to me that too much baggage and impediments generally were permitted. There was considerable want of promptness on the part of many regiments in forming lines for parades and drills. It is important that every ceremony should be conducted in a strictly military manner; neglect and carelessness at roll-calls is apt to be followed by indifference at other ceremonies, and a well conducted roll-call may be regarded as evidence of a well disciplined company. The arm in the hands of the Infantry is the Springfield rifle, calibre .50 and .45; the former largely predominating. The arms are all in excellent order, with the exception of a few .50 calibre rifle, which have parts lost or broken. The arms are all well cared for; in most companies by the men themselves, and in some by a man especially detailed from the company as an armorer. The former plan is, I believe, the one required and encouraged by the State military authorities. The cartridge-boxes were of a special pattern and not adapted to the .45 calibre cartridge. It is the intention to issue the .45 calibre as rapidly as available funds will permit. The cavalry troops are all armed with the carbine and sabre, all being in excellent condition. The regiments are all equipped for the field.

The troops have no dress uniforms, and wear on all occasions the fatigue dress, similar to that of the U. S. Army (blouse, forage cap and trousers), and all of excellent material. In hot weather, such as may be expected during the periods allotted to camping, the forage cap offers little protection from the intense heat, and I would suggest that a white helmet be supplied. One regiment entirely and four companies of another were supplied with brown canvas leggings. These give a very pleasing finish to the field uniform. White gloves were worn on all occasions under arms.

The personnel of all the organizations is excellent. The officers are full of zeal, and anxious to bring their commands to a high standard of excellence. The knowledge of their duties, which they display on drills and ceremonies, is highly creditable and surprising, considering the few opportunities they have for practicing them. The men are young, active and intelligent; the average age would not, I think, exceed 25 years. In one or two of the regiments I noticed a number of men who struck me as being considerably under age, and whose physique was not up to the standard. The men were, generally, quite well set up, and they were remarkably steady in ranks.

I was particularly impressed with the willing and cheerful manner with which the men performed their duties. Not a single case of insubordination came under my notice, and I did not see a case of drunkenness in any of the brigades. The camps were, generally, quiet and good order prevailed.

The regulation requiring enlisted men to salute officers was not as strictly observed as it might and should have been. There was more or less attention given to it in the several brigades, but there is much room for improvement. I think if the men were exercised in the "right and left hand salute" in their armories with more frequency, and they were made to understand that the rank and office are the objects of respect, there would be less reluctance on their part to comply with this requirement. From my experience with the militia of other States, I know that it is possible to insure its observance. The officers were exceedingly particular in this matter when meeting or accosting each other, and set an example to the rank and file which they may follow without any loss of dignity or self-respect.

The troops were incessantly under instruction in military duties, drills, parades, reviews, guard mountings, guard duty, etc. Very few company drills took place, except occasionally in skirmishing; this is as it should be, as the time in camp should not be taken up with drills which may more properly be made the object of instruction at home. I witnessed a number of the guard mountings, all of which were conducted in an exceedingly creditable manner, showing the result of armory instruction. Brigade dress parades were held every evening, and in a manner which calls for no adverse criticism. Constant improvement was made in drills and guard duty as the camp advanced. On battalion drills officers and guides gave evidence of a good knowledge of the principles of tactics, and of their duties.

In the skirmish drill much remains to be done; it has not received the attention its importance demands. The instruction of the soldier must be more individual—he must be taught to depend upon himself and not upon his neighbor. Independence and freedom of movement will be more looked to in the

future. A high order of intelligence and discipline will be called for, and the soldier who has been thoroughly trained in this independent order of fighting in time of peace will find himself confident and self-reliant when brought into active service. Officer's schools were held in some of the regiments.

Regimental guards, brigade guards, and guards for the headquarters of the Governor were mounted daily. I was particularly impressed with the soldierly manner in which some of the last-named performed their duties; sentinels walked their posts in a military manner, saluted, challenged, and carried their arms properly. They carried out their orders implicitly, and reflected much credit upon their instructors. Staff officers from the staffs of the Governor and division commanders were detailed to visit the guards and sentinels in the three encampments to see that they were properly and uniformly instructed. They were unremitting in their duty, day and night, and as a result there was a gradual improvement in guard duty from day to day.

Sentinels, generally, called for the corporal of the guard in too loud a tone of voice, the next sentinel, whose duty it is to repeat the call, being but a few yards away. With one exception, all guards coming under my observation were formed promptly and without confusion on the approach of those entitled to the compliment.

Considerable attention is given to holding guard mounting in the armories. If to this be added the posting of sentinels and instructing them in their duties, much will be gained toward having a well regulated and instructed guard in camp. Officers and men exhibited much zeal and interest in this most important branch of the soldiers' duty. All were anxious to learn how to perform their duties as required by regulations and orders.

The ceremony of review, which preceded the inspection, was generally well conducted, the alignments of companies being well preserved; the rear ranks, as a rule, having too much distance. I noticed that many officers failed to look towards the reviewing officer in saluting, and others did not observe the prescribed six yards in saluting and returning to the carry. The commands of some of the colonels were not exactly as prescribed, such as "Pass in review, battalion forward, guide right;" "Pass in review, column forward, guide right." At the command "March" the companies in many of the regiments did not take up the march together, some of the captains giving the command "Mark time" at the command "March." In wheeling from line into column, and the reverse, nearly all the pivot guides turned with their companies instead of standing fast. The field music in some of the regiments failed to beat the ruffie, others passed by the wrong flank to the rear of the column at inspection, and others failed to turn out at the proper place. The color bearers failed in some few instances to drop the colors in salute when the regiment presented arms. With these few exceptions, the ceremony of review and inspection was exceedingly well rendered. In many of the regiments I noticed no palpable errors.

The inspections were rigidly conducted, generally occupying two hours. The command was first closely inspected for general appearance, after which each arm was thoroughly inspected. Every kit was examined to see that all State property for which each man was responsible was in his possession. Each soldier had on inspection his knapsack, wool blanket neatly folded flat and strapped against the back of the knapsack, rubber blanket under it, overcoat neatly rolled on top, canteen, haversack, and tin cup.

A hook and eye on the collar of the blouse would have insured a neater fit about the neck and served to hide neckties of varied hues and shirts of many patterns and materials. While in field dress, I think it more appropriate that the white collar be dispensed with.

Arms were fairly well thrown up for inspection; in some regiments much better than in others. More attention should be paid to this, in detail, by company commanders. Many of the men brought their pieces to a full cock and failed to bring them to the safety-notch on receiving them back from the inspector. Many brought their arms to a carry before coming to an order from inspection.

The regiments were not equally proficient in the school of the battalion. In most of them the movements were very creditably executed, and in some there was scarcely a movement that was made with smoothness and precision. In some there was considerable noise and confusion, the officers giving their commands and corrections in too loud a tone of voice.

The sinks were placed too near the body of the camp in all the brigades. The general police of the camps of the 1st and 3d Brigades was excellent; that of the 2d, with the exception of the camps of the 8th, 14th, and 18th Regiments, was not commendable, piles of rubbish in the front of the camp and elsewhere detracting from its appearance.

Signaling received no attention. Great interest is taken throughout the division in target practice. A gratifying increase in the number of marksmen and sharpshooters from year to year attests the fact that the labors of those having this matter in charge have not been unrewarded.

The camp at Norristown (Camp Slemmer) was not provided with a range, as none could be found that would be free from danger, so that nothing could be accomplished in this direction.

At Mt. Gretna (Camp Sheridan) an excellent range existed, having been constructed under the supervision of Lieut. James A. Leyden, 4th U. S. Infantry, who was especially detailed for this duty by the War Department. Lieut. Leyden was constantly present, giving officers and men the benefit of his experience.

At the camp at Conneaut Lake (Camp Ord) a 600-yard range was established. It was quite primitive, the targets being fixed and the markers being required to run up from cover at the sides and put on the pasters. Very little individual practice was had by this brigade, all the regiments indulging in volley firing, which I regard as a waste of time and ammunition in view of the fact that the brigade had qualified but one-fifth of its men as marksmen the previous year.

Col. Louis A. Watres, general inspector of rifle practice, and Lieut.-Col. E. O. Shakespeare, division inspector, were unremitting in their attention to duties upon the range.

There are three mounted batteries; one attached

to each brigade. All of these batteries are very well drilled in the manual of the piece and battery movements, and their harness, carriages, and equipments are kept in excellent order. Each battery has attached to it two Gatling guns complete, all in good working condition.

Each brigade has a troop of cavalry. All these commands were well mounted and made a very creditable appearance on all occasions of ceremony. In company movements much proficiency was shown, but in the skirmish drill all were weak.

The City Troop and Sheridan Troop marched to camp, the former 19 miles, from Philadelphia to Norristown, and the latter 180 miles, from Tyrone to Conneaut Lake. The 3d Regiment marched to Philadelphia on the return from camp. The State encourages the marching of its organizations when located within 25 or 30 miles from the camp ground. Route marching is a very important part of a soldier's education, and more attention should be given to it. The care of the soldier on the march, bivouacking, pitching and breaking camp, duties of advance and rear guards, and post service, reconnaissance, etc., should all be made a part of militia instruction.

The troops are subsisted on the ration as adopted in the U. S. Army, with the addition of potatoes, canned corn and tomatoes, and onions.

The reviews were exceedingly well conducted, the companies passing in good form, with correct alignments, and the commands presented a very imposing appearance.

The military authorities of the State are fully alive to the requirements of the Guard, the condition and efficiency of every organization being thoroughly known. It seems to be the determination that inferiority, either in commands or personnel, shall find no place in the National Guard of Pennsylvania.

GENERAL WM. H. BROWNELL.

In an announcement dated Hdqrs. 47th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1888, Col. Gaylor says:

The commandant is pained to announce the death, after a short illness, of General William H. Brownell, Assistant Chief of Ordnance, S. N. Y. General Brownell was for many years connected with the regiment, and during his service held every position possible in it, from private to colonel. To him are we largely indebted for the new and commodious armory we now occupy, secured after many years of constant toil and ceaseless energy. In his death the regiment loses a dear and sincere friend, whose interest in the command has never ceased, notwithstanding he severed his connection with it to assume command of the 4th Brigade, 2d Division, some ten years ago. He was loved and esteemed by not only a large circle of friends, but by all with whom he came in contact, and his loss will be deeply felt, not only by the National Guard, but by the community at large.

This is a well deserved tribute to a most faithful officer and one to whom the 47th Regiment and the 2d Division is largely indebted. This obligation extends even further, for by the publication of his excellent work on "Formations for Street Riot Duty" General Brownell laid the whole country under obligation. General Brownell was an efficient and accomplished officer and most courteous gentleman, a devoted friend, and a useful citizen. He died in the prime of life, having been born in Brooklyn, May 31, 1843.

The funeral services were held at the Lee Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, the present chaplain of the 47th, the Rev. H. A. Powell, officiating, assisted by the former chaplain, the Rev. Newland Maynard. The burial was in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

COMPANY DRILLS IN THE N. Y. GUARD.

Co. H, 8th N. Y., Captain W. De L. Cunningham, drilled at the armory on Monday evening, Nov. 12. The company was formed at 8.30 o'clock. When the 3d Sergeant took his place with the company he saluted the 1st Sergeant; this is unnecessary. When the men are at a carry, and the company is being turned over to the instructor, every man should stand steady. One man on the left took off his hat and scratched his head, and there was a general unsteadiness. The lieutenant instructed the company in the manual, which was ragged and without snap. When the men were put on the march it was at once evident that they needed plenty of instruction. In executing fours right or left, in a number of instances some men would turn one way and some another; this also applies to the facings. At the command right dress, all the men should look to the right; some of them looked to the left. In wheeling some men looked to the pivot and others to the marching flank. During the early part of the evening quite an extended period of rest was taken several times. As the men had not marched a very long distance, and there was no undue exertion, too much time was wasted in this respect. The captain took command of the men the latter part of the drill. Instruction in Sergeant's salute, and manual was given. The file closers went through the movements of the manual as they pleased; as they were not specially exempted, they should have gone through all the prescribed movements with the other men; if they imagine instruction is unnecessary to them, they are sadly mistaken. On one occasion the left file closer at command fours left about, marched to the right about. In going through the loadings and firing, the guides were instructed to retire at the command "ready." This is an error; the guides should have retired at the first command, which was "fire by company." The guides, however, retired as they pleased. They fell back at "load," another time at "ready," also at "aim," and another time at "fire." At the command load, the men simply cocked their pieces, and in firing at will, the men seemed to vie with each other as to who could snap his piece fastest. The men were instructed as front and rear rank, but it required considerable effort on the part of the instructor to get them to observe proper care. The men executed the oblique movement, fours in circle and to the rear. Double time is not a run. They must pay more attention and have some vim about them, and take an interest in the drill. The captain noted and corrected mistakes as much as possible, but all must assist him by exercising proper care. The men toward the latter part of the drill showed signs of improvement, and they will no doubt, as the season advances, improve, but they must be more alive. Several men spit considerably

tobacco juice on the floor—a falling it would be well to correct. The turn out of the company was not up to its usual standard, which is the case with many companies just previous to and after election.

Twenty-second New York.—Col. John T. Camp.

This regiment assembled at its armory Wednesday evening, Nov. 14, for annual inspection. Among the spectators were Maj.-Gen. Josiah Porter, Brig.-Gen. Louis Fitzgerald and Brig. Gen. C. F. Robbins. The formation was prompt, and equipped with knapsacks and overcoats rolled thereon in uniform style, with haversacks and canteens properly adjusted and wearing the new blouse; the regiment presented a most soldierly appearance. In the review, which preceded the inspection, the men were steady and passed in excellent form, ranks well closed, alignments and step good. The color guard, however, should not have been ordered to fix bayonets, as this is contrary to tactics. Neither the inspector-general or the other members of his staff wore their spurs. The inspection shows a gain in membership and present and less absent over last year. Co. B, Capt. W. W. King, had every man present. The showing of the companies generally, as will be seen by the following table, was excellent:

Present				Absent			
Off.	Men.	Tot.	Off.	Men.	Tot.	Off.	Men.
Field and Staff.	9	9	—	—	—	—	—
Non-com. Staff.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Company A.	3	60	—	—	—	—	—
Company B.	3	75	—	—	—	—	—
Company C.	3	47	—	—	—	—	—
Company D.	3	36	—	—	—	—	—
Company E.	3	82	—	—	—	—	—
Company F.	3	36	—	—	—	—	—
Company G.	3	40	—	—	—	—	—
Company H.	3	54	—	—	—	—	—
Company I.	3	39	—	—	—	—	—
Company K.	3	37	—	—	—	—	—
Total.	35	513	2	47	48	506	

At the inspection, Nov. 2, 1887, there were present 531 officers and men, absent 62, aggregate 593.

Twenty-third New York.—Col. J. N. Partridge.

This regiment assembled in the armory on Friday, Nov. 16, for muster and inspection. At the call for assembly the companies were formed by the sergeants and the roll called in four minutes. For review the companies were equalized in 10 commands of 12 files. The men were very steady and marched by the reviewing officers with good step, distances being well kept. When they had marched by they broke into column of fours, but the fours did not keep the proper distance and were too crowded. When the command fours left was given some of the fours could not get into their proper positions. The companies were ordered to wheel to the right for inspection. The drum major paraded in a red uniform, when he should have worn a State service uniform. All the arms and clothing were found to be in excellent condition. The turnout of the regiment was the finest for years. The command is well equipped and disciplined. Co. I, Capt. F. L. Holmes, paraded 103 men, 100 per cent. At the last inspection they made 100 per cent., with 71 men, a gain of 32 men. Gen. McLeer, Col. Story, and many officers of the 2d Brigade were present at the inspection. The following is the number present and absent at the inspection:

Present				Absent			
Off.	Men.	Tot.	Off.	Men.	Tot.	Off.	Men.
Field and Staff.	8	8	—	—	—	—	—
Non-com. Staff.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Company A.	3	95	—	—	—	—	—
Company B.	3	63	—	—	—	—	—
Company C.	3	59	—	—	—	—	—
Company D.	3	47	—	—	—	—	—
Company E.	3	53	—	—	—	—	—
Company F.	3	72	—	—	—	—	—
Company G.	3	56	—	—	—	—	—
Company H.	3	72	—	—	—	—	—
Company I.	3	100	—	—	—	—	—
Company K.	3	38	—	—	—	—	—
Total.	38	730	1	14	15	715	

At the inspection on Oct. 15, 1887, there were present: Officers, 37; men, 631; total, 668. Absent: Officers, 1; men, 17; total, 18. Aggregate, 686.

Forty-seventh New York.—Col. E. F. Gayler.

This regiment assembled at the armory for muster and inspection on Monday, Nov. 19. The line was very slow in forming. There was too much counter-marching in the companies of the right wing before they had the proper positions. During the inspection the men were steady and presented a good appearance. The passage was not good.

owing to the condition of the companies. In the march, in some companies, there were many blanks in the rear ranks, and in others there were full ranks with extra men who marched as file closers. The men on the left of the command did not have time to get in their proper positions before they were in front of the reviewing officer. The salutes of the officers were good; the distance between the commands fair. After the review the command wheeled to the right in column of companies for inspection. When the color guard was brought to the front they were ordered to fix bayonets. The color guard does not fix bayonets, even at inspection. The right and left general guide, when they were inspected, came to a carry, when they should have remained at an order and stood at attention. The command was paraded with cartridge boxes in the rear, when they should have been worn in the front. The staff officers paraded without spurs and the men paraded without knapsacks, haversacks, or canteens. The arms and accoutrements and clothing were found to be in good condition. The turnout was excellent and the number of men inspected exceeds that of last year. There were a number of prominent military men present to witness the inspection among the many spectators.

Present				Absent			
Off.	Men.	Tot.	Off.	Men.	Tot.	Off.	Men.
Field and Staff.	9	9	—	—	—	—	—
Non-com. Staff.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Company A.	3	45	—	—	—	—	—
Company B.	3	39	—	—	—	—	—
Company C.	3	54	—	—	—	—	—
Company D.	3	42	—	—	—	—	—
Company E.	3	59	—	—	—	—	—
Company F.	3	62	—	—	—	—	—
Company G.	3	62	—	—	—	—	—
Company H.	3	57	—	—	—	—	—
Company I.	3	59	—	—	—	—	—
Company K.	3	59	—	—	—	—	—
Total.	35	424	1	34	35	423	

At the inspection on Oct. 15, 1887, there were present: Officers, 37; men, 385; total, 422. Absent, officers, 1; men, 42; total, 43. Aggregate, 465.

Seventh New York.—Col. Emmons Clark.

This regiment assembled at the armory for muster and inspection on Thursday, Nov. 15, at 8 P. M. Promptly at the call for assembly the companies were formed, and the roll called in six minutes all the companies were formed, and the roll called of over 1,000 men and turned over to the company commanders. At 1st sergeant's call all reported promptly in double time. The regiment was equalized in 10 commands of 32 files; the extra men were sent to the com-

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many quarters. At the adjutant's call the regiment was formed for parade in three minutes. All the companies were prompt to take their positions. The ranks were well dressed and the men very steady. The passing of the companies in review was good, considering their large fronts, but it was not as good as was that of last season; there was no music and some of the men did not have the regulation step. The salutes of the officers were good and the company distance well kept. The march in columns of fours was too crowded and when the companies were ordered to execute four left and the command was dressed, there were gaps between some of the companies. The companies were ordered to wheel to the right for inspection and after the ranks were opened the details joined their respective commands. In some cases the ranks were closed and companies reformed. All this should have been done before the companies wheeled for inspection. The inspection shows that the regiment is in full strength and highly disciplined. The armory was crowded with visitors, among them many military men from New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and a few men from the other side of the water, who were surprised at the appearance of the representative regiment of the United States. Among those present were Maj.-Gen. Josiah Porter, Brig.-Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, Brig.-Gen. Chas. F. Robbins, Capt. Thurston, 2d Regt., Capt. Johnson, 8th Regt., and many others. The following is the number present and absent at the inspection:

	Present		Absent		
	Off.	Men.	Off.	Men.	Tot. Agg.
Field and Staff	10	10
Non-com. staff	..	10	..	1	11
Company A	3	100	103	..	103
Company B	3	99	102	..	101
Company C	3	95	99	..	97
Company D	3	99	102	..	101
Company E	3	100	103	..	103
Company F	3	100	102	..	103
Company G	3	99	102	..	101
Company H	3	97	100	..	99
Company I	3	100	103	..	103
Company K	3	95	96	..	97
Total	40	993	1036	18	1951

At the inspection on Nov. 22, 1887, there were present: Officers, 40; men, 978; total, 1,018. Absent, men, 18. Aggregate, 1,036.

MASSACHUSETTS.

In response to a request addressed to the A. G. of Massachusetts, Major J. P. Frost, A. I. G. R. P., 2d Brig., M. V. M., has been authorized to open official correspondence with the N. E. A. of Great Britain and kindred organizations of the English Volunteers, with the view of arranging a series of competitions between the volunteer riflemen of England and the marksmen of the Massachusetts volunteer militia. Should such correspondence indicate that a Massachusetts militia team would meet with welcome, he is authorized to form a rifle team, to be composed, so far as practicable, of the members of the State teams of 1887 and 1888, with the view of visiting England the coming July to participate in the annual meeting of the N. E. A. of Great Britain, the expense of such trip to be borne by private subscription. In endorsing the application Gen. Pease said: "The record of our militia riflemen is most brilliant, and I believe that the benefits of such a trip would prove of incalculable advantage to our expert shots. In Major Frost I have the utmost confidence. His well-known reputation as an expert marksman, his enthusiasm and love of the reputation of the militia, especially fits him for this important undertaking, and I feel confident that every endeavor which human ingenuity can devise will be brought forth by him to sustain the reputation of the State."

We admire the pluck of the Massachusetts riflemen and there is certainly no team that can better uphold the honor of the United States than the team. They have been victors over the best teams in the U. S., both in the Army and the State troops, and have a most enviable record.

A recent order issued from the Adjutant-General's office gives the names of 133 enlisted men attached to various regiments of the State force, who have absented themselves from the annual drill without any excuse, and are consequently discharged by the commander-in-chief "for the neglect of the service," and for "neglect of duty." One man is also discharged for desertion and two men for straggling while on duty, Oct. 3 last.

The National Military Club, of Boston, has been incorporated. Mr. Edward N. Pickering is president, Mr. Andrew Noland, treasurer, and these gentlemen with Messrs. R. C. Bailey, Charles Carter and George Francis constitute the board of directors.

MINNESOTA.

From the report of Capt. C. M. Skinner, Inspector Rifle Practice, Minnesota National Guard, we learn that last year there were qualified at target practice from the troops of that State 35 sharpshooters, 194 marksmen, 152 marksmen of the 1st class and 304 of the 2d class. The individual figure of merit for the State, exclusive of the Governor's staff, was 41,274. Some of the commands had better facilities for rifle practice than others. In his report Capt. Skinner says: "I would not be doing justice to Co. F, 1st Regiment, if I did not mention its extraordinary volley firing; the percent of its hits was 100, every bullet of the five volleys striking the target. As a company they are enthusiastic riflemen, and the only company in the Guard whose three commissioned officers wear sharpshooters' decorations the present year. In figure of merit they lead the State by considerable. All of which is due to the interest taken by the commissioned officers in rifle practice."

PENNSYLVANIA.

Gen. Snowden, 1st Brigade, having been recommissioned, has reassumed command of the brigade, and announced the following staff appointments: Major Chas. H. Townsend, A. G. Gen.; Major A. Lawrence Wetherill, Brigade Insp.; Major T. De Witt Cuyler, Brigade J. A.; Major Ralph F. Cullinan, Q. M.; Major J. Sherborne Singer, Commissary; Major Rush S. Huidekoper, Surgeon; Major Wm. Struthers, Ord. Officer; Capt. Jas. A. G. Campbell, A. D. C.

Col. Dechert, 3d Inf., having been re-elected and sworn in, reassumes command of the regiment in G. O. No. 29 and announces the following staff appointments: Albert H. Harrington, 1st Lieut. and adj.; John A. Franks, 1st Lieut. and Q. M.; Eugene Townsend, M. D., major and surg.; Washington H. Baker, M. D., 1st Lieut. and asst. surg.; Herman Burstin, M. D., 1st Lieut. and asst. surg.; Rev. Henry C. Mc Cook,

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D. D., capt. and chaplain; John F. Flaherty, 1st lieutenant, and Act. I. R. P.; C. A. Wismayer, vol. officer, assigned to duty as commissary with rank of captain; James E. Breuhl, vol. officer, assigned to duty as paymaster, with rank as captain; Richard A. Cook, sergt. major; Walter W. Bell, Jr., com. sergt.; Frank Luerssen, hospital steward.

The final agreement for the purchase of the site for the new armory has been entered into the papers signed, and a payment made. No active steps have yet been taken towards the erection of the building.

VARIOUS.

Appropriate committees of the 18th N. Y., with Lieut. Col. Harding as chairman, are considering the question of a revision of the by-laws of the council of officers; and the desirability, if practicable, of making the by-laws of the several companies substantially uniform. Everything indicates that Colonel Austen and the officers are working harmoniously and intelligently for the welfare of the regiment, and in this we wish them all success.

The Memphis (Tenn.) Appeal of Nov. 9 says: "Military affairs are on a big boom in Memphis and the military ardor of its young men is a rapidly increasing quantity. New companies are formed every week, the latest being the Memphis Light Infantry. Soon there will be a company for every ward in the city, and the generous rivalry which such a condition of things is sure to engender will necessarily bring about perfect discipline, superb drilling, and a soldierly spirit. There are now six regularly organized companies in West Tennessee."

Captain Henry S. Steele, Second Co., 7th N. Y., has replied to a request from the members of his company that he withdraw his resignation—"non possum." In his letter he says: "Let me earnestly bespeak for my successor the same spirit of loyalty to him that you have shown to me. For the generous support you have given me, for the evidences of personal regard shown in many ways, for your kind consideration on every occasion, whether of duty or pleasure, accept my heartfelt thanks."

A commission has been issued from the Adjutant-General's office to William W. Hanold as First Lieutenant of the 18th Regiment N. Y.

Colonel Dickinson, of the 1st Infantry Regiment, President of the California N. G. Officers' Association, has issued a call for an annual convention of the association, which will be held in San Francisco during the month of December, for the purpose of considering the necessities of the Guard. A number of prominent officers of the California Guard are considering the matter of holding a national competitive drill in San Francisco.

The 7th N. Y. are discussing the advisability of a trip to Washington, D. C., on March 4 next. The Pennsylvania

troops are also discussing the same subject. Co. G, 2d Conn. will attend the inauguration, as will also Co. A, 4th N. J.

Athletic events at the entertainment to take place at the armory of the 7th N. Y., Dec. 8 next, are as follows, open only to members of the regiment: 80 yds. run, scratch; 130 yds. run, scratch; championship of the regiment; one-half mile walk, scratch; 440 yds. run, handicap; inter-company tug-of-war; one mile bicycle race, scratch; running high jump, scratch; 220 yds. run, handicap, first and second to run in final; 1,000 yds. run, handicap; sack race, scratch; 50 yds.; 220 yds. hurdle, handicap; one mile walk, handicap; one-half mile run, scratch, for regimental cup; wheelbarrow race, handicap, two laps; one mile run, handicap; three-legged race, handicap, one lap; two mile bicycle race, handicap; team run, scratch, four laps.

The annual drill and reception of the "Baxter Blues," Co. H, 12th N. Y., Capt. W. Content, will take place at the armory on Dec. 4, 1888, at 8 P. M.

Co. A, 18th N. Y., Capt. H. Pell, will hold its 50th annual drill and reception at the armory on Dec. 10.

Serdt. T. E. Jackson, Co. D, 47th N. Y., has been detailed as instructor of the recruit squad of the company.

Co. D, 19th N. Y., Capt. B. S. Barnard, will hold its fifth annual entertainment and reception on Dec. 10 next at the Lexington Avenue Opera House, commencing at 8 P. M. The play of "Naval Engagements" will be produced, followed by a short drill by the champion bayonet squad, in charge of 1st Serdt. C. J. Setter.

The 23d N. Y. expects to occupy in January next its own armory, which after its alteration will be among the best in the country. The rifle gallery has received great attention, as it should. Capt. Macomber, the inspector of rifle practice of the regiment who was detailed to visit different rifle galleries, reported among other things, that the revolving fans used in the 12th Regiment range for drawing off the smoke and gases, was a very excellent arrangement.

The very handsome solid gold and silver medals to be presented at the athletic games of the 12th N. Y., at their armory on the evening of Dec. 17 next, are now on exhibition in the window of 211 Broadway and are fine specimens of the jeweler's art.

The 23d N. Y. on Dec. 8 next will repeat the war scene entitled, "The Capture of Fort Bryant," which was so successfully produced last winter. There will be a concert afterward.

There is trouble in Co. B, 2d Regiment, N. J., Col. E. A. Stevens, between the captain and members of the company and a very strained feeling exists. There will be a court-martial and a probability of the company being disbanded or reorganized.

The annual target matches of the 2d Battery, Capt. F. P. Earle, will be held at Creedmoor on Thanksgiving Day. A

number of handsome prizes have been secured. The battery is also desirous of adopting a marksman's button of suitable design, and are awaiting approval from State Headquarters. Serdt. C. C. Cassidy, Corp. J. J. Donohue and J. W. Melgahan and Privs. G. W. Glynn and E. Haubold, of Co. H, 23d N. Y., have been appointed a committee to procure a captain for the company.

Co. I, 60th N. Y., Capt. D. C. McCarthy, will give a reception in the armory on Jan. 29 next.

The Zabriskie prize, offered to the members of the 71st N. Y., as an inducement to rifle practice, was won by 1st Serdt. W. A. Royall, of Co. C, his score being 40 points.

It is proposed to organize a battalion of four companies in the District of Columbia N. G., to be composed exclusively of employees of the Departments—one company from the State, War and Navy Departments, one company from the Treasury Department, one company from the Post-office and Interior Departments, and one company from the Government Printing Office. Gen. Ordway suggests that in case the necessity should ever arise for guarding the department buildings these companies would be thoroughly reliable and well acquainted with the buildings.

The 5th Separate Company, N. G. S. N. Y., have chosen W. D. Davis, of the Seneceby Union, as captain, vice George W. Mariette, resigned. They had previously elected Lieut. H. H. Benham, U. S. A., military instructor at Union College, but he was unable to accept the position. Capt. Davis served in the War of the Rebellion as 1st lieutenant of the 43d Regiment, N. Y. Vols.

The Washington Infantry, Pa. N. G., have elected as officers to serve for the ensuing five years the following gentlemen: Captain, A. P. Shannon; 1st Lieutenant, John H. Neibum; 2d Lieutenant, Wm. H. Gellifuss.

The 2d Regt., Pa. N. G., have purchased a lot of ground on 11th street, Pennsylvania, for a new armory.

The second attempt to elect a major of the 23d N. Y. resulted in the election of Capt. King by a majority of four, Capt. J. P. Leo, Co. I, receiving 11 and Capt. Demarest 1. At the first election, some weeks since, the vote was 13 to 13. Capt. C. M. Skelton, of Co. F, one of the supporters of Capt. Leo, was handed his discharge, which he made application for some time ago, just before the polls were opened, and of course, could not vote. Capt. King, the major-elect, is a very competent officer and his election will promote the interests of the regiment. Capt. Leo, the defeated candidate, is also an excellent officer, and takes his defeat with becoming grace. The members of Co. B, 23d N. Y., have signed a petition requesting Capt. King to remain at the head of the company instead of accepting the position to which he has just been elected. The petitioners say: "Under your efficient command, our company has continuously prospered in all the elements which go to make a successful company in

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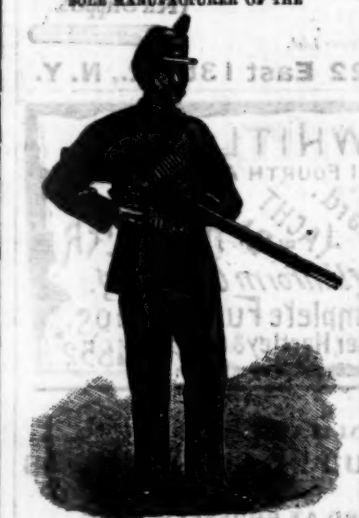
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A CORRESPONDENT asks: "Which is correct, 'Lo, the Conquering Hero Comes,' or 'See, the Conquering Hero Comes?'" It depends upon the location. If the correspondent should be out West and see an Indian making for him with a scalping knife the former would be the correct way of using the quotation.—*Chicago Times*.

H. M. S. *Immortalité* (armor plated), one of the fastest armored cruisers afloat, having attained a speed of 19.5 knots per hour at her trial, is now ready for sea service, and may be considered as part of the effective strength of the Navy. The armament of the ship consists of two 22-ton and ten 5-ton steel breech-loading guns, mounted on Yavasseur fittings, sixteen 5 pdr. and 6-pdr. quick firing guns, and an equipment of machine guns and Whitehead torpedoes. She has cost \$1,877,000.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

It is stated that the Emperor of Austria has sent new and splendidly-ornamented uniforms to the officers and men of the regiment of Prussian Hussars, of which he is the colonel, as a memorial of Emperor William's visit to Vienna. This gift cost \$25,000.

The Berlin Post of Nov. 15 says: "The increase of France's military forces brings us nearer to war. This increase is being made at a rate with which the peace powers are scarcely able to keep pace. The same remark may be applied to Russia, the increase of whose military strength cannot be explained as a defensive measure."

As the result of a long series of observations carried out all over France since the year 1884 to detect variations of level by men belonging to the Gendarmes under specially selected officers, it appears that should the present rate of depression continue, north-eastern France would, in the course of a few centuries, encounter a calamity similar to that which, at the end of the thirteenth century, befell the Netherlands.

The building of large ironclads for the German Navy, which has been stopped since 1873, is to be resumed.

A LOCAL journal states that within the next five years the Japanese Navy Department intend increasing the naval force by 25 new men-of-war.

DUKE MAXIMILIAN, of Bavaria, who died a few days ago, was a General of the cavalry branch of the Bavarian Army, and was in his eightieth year.

That historic old craft, Nelson's *Victory*, left the basin in Portsmouth Dockyard, and returned to her moorings in the harbor, after having been thoroughly renovated at a cost of more than £10,000.

The Emperor of Austria has appointed the King of Sweden to the Honorary Colonelcy of the Tenth Regiment of Infantry and the King of Denmark to the Honorary Colonelcy of the Seventy-fifth Regiment of Infantry.

GENERAL GREENFELL has been paying a brief visit to the scene of hostilities at Suakin, Egypt, and he has found the situation so critical that he is returning to Cairo to hurry on the dispatch of reinforcements of at least one black battalion and a contingent of mounted infantry. The enemy is



INFANTILE Skin & Scalp DISEASES Cured by CUTICURA Remedies.

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strongly entrenched, is well supplied with infantry, cavalry and ammunition, and keeps up a constant and harassing fire on the Egyptian defences.

The Swedish Government has ordered two 25-centimetre guns from Armstrong, Mitchell and Co., for the new warship *Göta*, now building.

It was in the pursuit of the Thibetans Col. Bromhead, of the British Army, came across a Thibetan in the bushes, and went straight for him. The latter had a short sword with a heavy back. With this he cut at Bromhead, and with one cut nearly cut off his right hand, with another cut the elbow of his left arm, and with a third wounded him in the thigh.

The British cruiser *Hyacinth* has taken possession of the Cook Islands in the name of the British Government. The natives are rejoicing. They are surrounded by French possessions, but, through the efforts of the missionaries, they have always sought an alliance with the British. If the Panama Canal is ever completed these islands will be on the direct route to Australia.

The increased expenditures for new war ships, which has been provided for in the German budget of 1889 and 1890, amounts to 6,500,000 marks, a greater portion of which will be used to build ironclads. Gen. von Schellendorf will shortly resign from the Ministry of War and assume command of the First German Army Corps. Gen. Habuka will succeed to the Ministry of War.

Three British admirals testify in the November *Fortnightly* that England's reputed supremacy on the ocean now rests upon tradition and not upon fighting power. France possesses a more effective navy. Admiral Sir Thomas Symonds shows from official statements "that of really efficient modern fighting ships" the British have only seventeen, three of which are armed with obsolete muzzle-loading guns, while the French have twenty-five, and eight splendid gunboats. The comparison as to inferior vessels is of less importance, but even in these the English possess no advantage.

The *St. James Gazette* says: "Spain has just launched from the arsenal at San Fernando the very latest edition of the torpedo boat. The very description reads like an invention of Jules Verne. She will be launched at least 22 metres long—and fast. Her motive power will be supplied by 600 accumulators, and her propelling engines will have 30 horse power. For two days she can remain submerged without needing to renew her provision of air. She will be furnished with torpedoes of all kinds, and will herself—if it be desired—be capable of being converted into an immense explosive, fatal to the largest ironclad.

GREAT BRITAIN did not get rid of her Egyptian difficulties by abandoning the Soudan. The natives are making their power felt in the neighborhood of Suakin, and, according to our latest news, Gen. Grenfell, in command of the British troops in Egypt, feeling his inability with the forces at his command to make any effective aggressive efforts, favors a policy of passive resistance. Unless the rebellion in the upper country comes to a sudden end it will be a necessity for England to send reinforcements to Egypt; and there may be another and equally unprofitable Egyptian campaign. The mistake was in abandoning Gordon.

A new port is promised on the western coast of India, which is very deficient in natural harbors. The railway recently opened to Mormugao crosses the coast range, by the Braganza Ghat, thirteen miles of a continuous gradient of 132 ft. per mile. There are fourteen tunnels on it, besides viaducts, deep cuttings, and high banks. Its summit is 1907 ft. above sea level.

The leading shipbuilders in the country have just submitted an invitation to the Canadian Pacific Company, offers for the construction of three large and speedy screw steamers for what is now known as the Empire route to the East, via Canada. It is proposed to end the Atlantic journey at Halifax in the winter time and possibly Quebec in the summer season, and that thence the voyager will cross the continent on the Canadian Pacific Railway to Vancouver, and from that point sail to Australia, China, and Japan. It is for the Pacific route that the new steamers are intended. \$136,026,000 was paid to the Canadian R. Rds. as Government loans up to this year, the total cost of the roads being \$683,750,000 and the mileage 12,332 miles.

A POINTER.

The *Herald* (European edition) relates that a captain of the 46th Line Regiment, stationed at Fontainebleau, has imagined a novel manner of encouraging good marksmanship. A soldier having been condemned to four days' prison for a slight breach of discipline, the captain offered to diminish his punishment by half if he could put six bullets in a bull's-eye. The soldier succeeded, and, encouraged by his success, begged to be allowed to fire again for the remaining two days' imprisonment. Permission was accorded. The soldier made six more bull's-eyes and was liberated at once.

THE HAYTIAN DIFFICULTIES.

The following has been received from the Haytian Legation in Washington:

"The Prize Court of Port-au-Prince, after trial, has condemned the American steamer *Haytian Republic* to confiscation for violating the blockade of the Port of St. Marc and for actively participating in the rebellion of the northern districts of Hayti. The sentence of the court was passed on Oct. 31.

"The U. S. S. *Boston* has arrived at Port-au-Prince, where her commander is assisting the United States Minister in investigating the case. An appeal may be taken to the Court of Cassation."

A SPECIAL OFFER.

To ANY new subscriber who will send \$1.75 for a year's subscription to the *Youth's Companion*, the paper will be sent free to Jan. 1, 1889, and for a full year from that date. This offer includes the four holiday numbers, the illustrated weekly supplements, and the annual premium list, with 500 illustrations.

A BRANCH of the W. C. Temperance Union has been organized at Fort Myer, and is known as the Cavalry Branch. It is in a flourishing condition and has a large membership among the troops at the post. An enjoyable entertainment was given by the members on Thursday last.

WITH one of the largest factories in the world, crowded to its utmost capacity, it is now impossible to promptly supply the demand for "Tansill's Punch," America's finest Cigar.

OLD "PEPPER" WHISKEY, distilled only by Jas. E. Pepper and Co., Lexington, Ky., under the same formula for more than one hundred years, is the PUREST AND BEST in the world. Our own bottling at the distillery warehouse, aged under our personal supervision, is genuine only when bearing our unbroken facsimile signature across the stopper. Sample case sent on trial. If not perfectly satisfactory it can be returned to us and money will be refunded. Wanted agents with good references to sell on commission.

RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, BACKACHE, Kidney affections, and Chest pains are found in Camp, Field and Barracks as well as in all the walks of life, but they can not be cured where BENSON'S Plaster is used. To insure good results ask for BENSON'S and refuse all other plasters.

BIRTHS.

BOWLES.—At Boston, Mass., November 6, to the wife of Naval Constructor Francis T. Bowles, U. S. N., a son.

MARRIED.

HUNT—LOUD.—At St. John's Church, Detroit, Mich., Nov. 21, Mr. WELLINGTON Q. HUNT to Miss MABEL T. LOUD, daughter of Captain J. S. Loud, 9th U. S. Cavalry.

McCLERKAND—POMF.—At Easton, Pa., Nov. 14, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Joseph P. Cameron, rector of Trinity Church, SARA POMF to Lieutenant EDWARD J. McCLERKAND, 2d U. S. Cavalry.

NICHOLS—FISH.—At Oakland, Cal., Nov. 3, Lieutenant-Commander H. E. NICHOLS, U. S. Navy, to JULIA E. FISH, of Oakland.

RYAN—ORD.—At San Antonio, Tex., Nov. 15, Mr. RYAN to Miss JULIA ORD, daughter of the late Major Pleidus Ord, U. S. Army.

DIED.

BALDWIN.—At his residence, No. 500 5th Ave., New York City, Nov. 17, Rear Admiral CHARLES H. BALDWIN, U. S. Navy.

BURN.—At Portland, Ore., Nov. 8, HENRY FITZALAN BURN, aged 1 year 3 months and 20 days.

FARNSWORTH.—At Fort Monroe, Va., Nov. 19, Major HENRY J. FARNSWORTH, Inspector-General, U. S. Army.

HOOVER.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 20, Mrs. HOOVER wife of Naval Constructor John B. Hoover, U. S. Navy.

INGRAHAM.—At Charleston, S. C., Nov. 16, Mrs. HARRIET HARRY LAURENS INGRAHAM, wife of Duncan N. Ingraham, formerly Captain, U. S. Army.

LA MOTTE.—At Ferguson, Mo., November 15, aged eighty-two, JOSEPH H. LA MOTTE, formerly major 5th U. S. Inf.

NESMITH.—At Washington, D. C., Nov. 17, in the 78th year of his age, THOMAS L. NESMITH, of San Diego, Cal., at the residence of his son-in-law, General A. W. Greely, U. S. A.

RAYMOND.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 16, Prof. ROBERT R. RAYMOND, father of Dr. R. W. Raymond, formerly Captain and A. D. C., U. S. Army, and Major Chas. W. Raymond, Corps of Engineers.

ROBSON.—At Dorchester, Mass., Nov. 19, Mr. THOMAS K. ROBSON, father-in-law of Lieutenant L. L. Bruff, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army.



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INDIGO BLUE, FLANNEL LINED, with hood, \$25.
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Dress Belt Fine Gold Lace, \$12.00.
Shoulder Knots—best gilt wire cord: Colonel, \$7.50; Lieut. Col. and Major, \$6.75; Capt., \$5.50; 1st Lieut., \$5.85; 2d Lieut., \$5.40.
STRAPS—best gold bullion on silver, leather backs, extra quality: Colonel, \$4.95; Lieut. Col., Major and Captain, \$4.50; 1st Lt., \$4.05; 2d Lieut., \$3.60.
HELMETS—Line officers, \$4.50; Field and Staff officers, extra fine, complete with plume, \$18.45; White Duck, \$1.75.
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3. International Gun, 1, 10, 30, 9; 1, 12, 30, 7 1/2	at 20 00
4. Colt's Hammerless Damascus, all improvements, 10, 30, 9; 12, 30, 7 1/2	at 64 00
5. Pieper Diana Hammerless, P. G. D. & E. Fore End, Matted Rib, 12, 32, 3 1/2; 10, 32, 3 1/2	at 65 00
6. Levever Hammerless Damascus, P. G. D. New Model, 12, 30, 9; 10, 30, 9	at 64 00
7. C. Smith Hammerless Damascus, P. G. D. Extended Rib, P. G. D. list, \$95 00	at 60 00
8. Harrington & Richardson Hammerless, 10, 32, 3 1/2; Extended Rib, P. G. D. list, \$95 00	at 10 00
9. International Side-Snap, 12 gauge, 33 inch, 3 1/2 lbs., Pistol Grip	at 24 00
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14. Colt Hammer Damascus, Extended Rib, P. G. D. 12, 30, 9; 10, 32, 10 1/2	at 20 00
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20. New Baker, 10-bore, 10 lbs., 32 inch, \$18 00; 1 Spencer Repeating Gun, 12 gauge	at 25 00
21. Pieper Diana, Hammer, 12 gauge, 30 inch, 3 1/2 lbs., Pistol Grip, Extended Rib	at 30 00
22. Parker Bros. Gun, 10, 32, 9 1/2, list, \$55 00; net, \$48 00; 1, 10, 32, 11 1/2, list, \$100 00	at 30 00
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24. Remington, Extended Rib, P. G. D. 16-bore, 32 inch, 7 1/2 lbs., 10, 30, 9	at 125 00
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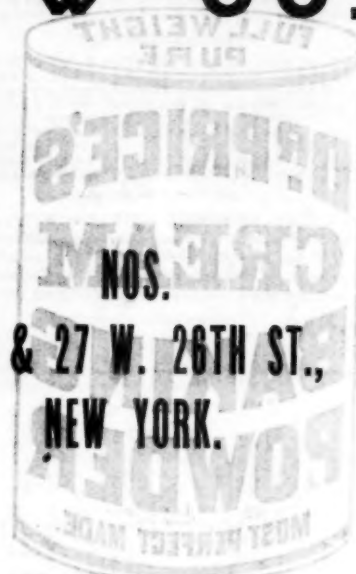
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